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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1874. NO. 153.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWS PAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his own or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Senate Pass the Corporation Bill to Third Reading.

Advertising Bill in the House.

Liquor Men Address the Committee.

Senator Scott in the House.

HARRISBURG, March 11, 1874.

SENATE.

Bills were read in place as follows:

Mr. Rutan, Imposing penalties on employees of railroad companies for selling commodities to such companies.

Mr. Wallace, Prohibiting foreign corporations from doing business in this State without having a known place of business or acknowledged agent.

Mr. Graham, Regulating discrepencies that exist between United States and State inspectors of distilled liquors. It requires the State inspector to use the same gauge as the United States officer.

The Corporation bill was before the Senate this afternoon and passed up to third reading.

HOUSE.

The House spent the entire morning wrangling over the Advertising bill.

The liquor men will address the committee in the Hall of the House to-night.

United States Senator Scott was on the door of the House all morning, and received a dispatch from Mr. Cameron relative to Mr. Sumner's death, whereupon the House immediately adjourned.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1874.

In the Senate to-day the following bills were read in place:

Mr. McClure, An act to prohibit the falsification of physicians' professional certificates. Also, An act to provide for the payment of damages sustained by the Commissioners of Election in city of Philadelphia.

Also, An act relating to the service of summons and other writs.

Mr. Wherry, A further supplement to an act to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Bechtel, An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery within the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Price, An act to authorize clergymen or other persons authorized to join parties in marriage, to administer oaths to the parties and attending witnesses, and imposing penalties on parties or witnesses who swear falsely.

A resolution was adopted granting the use of the Senate chamber to the representatives of corporations, to express their views on the question of taxing corporations.

House bill No. 29, Providing for the appointment by the Governor of three commissioners to investigate the condition of the bituminous mines. Passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 60, Relating to writs of *quo warranto*. Passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 63, Supplement to an act to regulate the commission of license fees to be paid by auctioneers. Passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 56, To authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to fill vacancies in the office of alderman by appointment. Amended to include justices of the peace and passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 76, To authorize the courts to confirm the title to lands where the taxes are defective and the purchase money has been paid. Passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 88, For the better protection of the wages of mechanics, miners, laborers and others, postponed.

Senate bi l No. 89, An act to provide for the custody of insane persons charged with or convicted of crime, was decided and recommitted.

Senate bill No. 73, An act relating to the appointment of inspectors, of rectors, managers, trustees, auditors and other officers of corporations or public boards by the courts. Passed second reading.

Senate bill No. 90, An act to prevent cemetery companies not organized for the purpose of corporate profit, to take and hold any grant, donation or benefit of property for the uses herein mentioned. Passed second read: g.

The following appointments by the Governor were confirmed:

Notaries Public—Dr. G. W. J. Brown, Myersdale, Somerset county; F. W. Hastings, Franklin county; George H. Hill, Charles W. Hillman, James P. Petit, William H. Gillespie and Walter H. Luft, Philadelphia; John C. Horton, Blossburg, Tioga county; John Hendricks, Tamaqua, Schuylkill county; E. M. Jones, Altoona, Blair county, and Frank Flanagan, Philadelphia.

Commissioners of Deeds—Mayland Cuthbert, Colorado Springs, Colorado Territory; Fred. Fairthorne and Richard A. Casanova, New York city, and Nicholas Bartlett, Portland, Oregon.

Sealer of Weights and Measures—John B. Ruth, of Erie, to fill the place of Daniel Weiss.

Mr. Cutler read in place an act to create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in the Commonwealth.

Senate bill No. 40, An act to prevent trespass on inclosed and improved lands within the Commonwealth for the purpose of hunting or shooting thereon, being on labor and postponed, on motion of Mr. Zimmerman, and laid over.

Senate bill No. 92, An act relating to livery stable keepers, and providing for the punishment of any bailee or bailees for damages done, &c., was amended by Mr. White and laid over.

Senate bill No. 46, entitled A supplement to the act to create a Board of Public Charities, authorizing the said Board to appoint visitors, and to transfer certain insane persons from county institutions to State hospitals, was discussed until adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Wolfe read in place an act requiring County Commissioners, railroads and other corporations to make annual reports to the Secretary of Internal Affairs in lieu of similar reports heretofore made to the Auditor General.

House bill No. 34, An act to equalize and reduce the tax on anthracite coal, came up on second reading, when the following amendments offered by Mr. Myer were agreed to, and further consideration of the bill postponed until Friday:

And upon coal mined by any individual or firm for or sold to any corporation under existing contracts, the tax hereby imposed shall be payable to such corporation, and when the same is mined by individual operators or firms from and upon property owned by others, said tax shall be paid by the owners of the mines from which the coal is taken, unless otherwise agreed therefor.

And that nothing herein contained shall relieve or discharge any company, corporation, firm or individual owning, leasing or operating any land or lands from which anthracite coal is mined, from liability to pay the tax hereby imposed upon such coal to the Commonwealth, nor impair or affect the rights of the Commonwealth to collect such tax from the company, corporation, firm or individual owning, leasing or op-rating any land or lands from which anthracite coal is mined.

No. 72, An act to provide for the ordinary expenses of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments of the Commonwealth, was postponed till Friday morning.

No. 37, An act relating to payment of costs in cases of felony was passed finally. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That in all cases of prosecution accruing on all bills of indictment, charging a party with felony, ignored by the grand jury, shall be paid by the county, unless it shall appear to the grand jury that the prosecution was maliciously instituted, in which case the grand jury shall have the power to impose the costs upon the prosecutor, and in all cases of the conviction of any felony all costs shall be paid forthwith by the county, unless the party convicted shall pay the same, and in all cases in which the county pays the costs it shall have power to levy and collect the same from the party convicted as costs in similar cases are now collectable.

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the foregoing section be and the same are hereby repealed.

The following appropriation bills passed finally, with the amounts attached:

No. 26, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and improvements of the grounds of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, Dixmont, $37,000.

No. 59, An act making appropriations to the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, $50,000.

No. 53, An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Media, $25,000.

No. 57, An act making appropriations for the maintenance of the hospital for the insane for the Northern district of Pennsylvania, at Danville, and for the erection of a wing to the same, $135,000.

No. 58, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers and improvements of the Western Penitentiary, $60,000.

No. 59, An act making an appropriation for the support of the House of Refuge in Philadelphia, $25,000.

No. 60, An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Reform School, and to aid in the erection of new buildings, $35,000.

No. 61, An act making appropriations for the salaries of the officers, and for repairs to Eastern Penitentiary, $25,000.

No. 62, An act making an appropriation to the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons, $5,000.

No. 64, An act making appropriation for defraying current expenses of the Orthopedic Hospital at Philadelphia, $5,000.

The following bills also passed finally:

No. 35, An act to provide for submitting questions of fact to the courts in the trial of civil cases.

No. 37, An act to fix the standard of weight for bark.

No. 44, An act to provide for the safety of the public, and the better protection of the lives and property of persons crossing railway tracks.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Allison, One judge of the Supreme Court and other judges learned in the law shall commence.

Also, A further supplement to the act facilitating the barring of entails.

Mr. Hayes, Joint resolution requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor a system of free banking.

Mr. Christy, One to provide for the terms and return days of the several Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

Mr. Christy, One directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their Judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county.

Mr. Josephs, One to provide penalties for a violation of section 8 of article 17 of the Constitution, relative to the issue of free passes or passes at a discount.

SPECIAL.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Ohio, from Liverpool, has arrived at Philadelphia.

The British loss in the Ashantee expedition is said to have been 16 killed and 365 wounded.

Jean Gruvellier, the celebrated French physician, died at Paris yesterday, aged eighty-three.

The report that General Concha is to be Captain General of Cuba in place of Jovellar, is confirmed.

General Morionas has resigned the command of the Spanish army of the North, on account of illness.

Oliver Ames was yesterday chosen President, and E. H. Rollins Secretary, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Rhode Island Republican State Convention, yesterday, renominated the entire State ticket vic-torious in the last election.

The steamships Patria, from Hamburg, Calabria, from Liverpool, Perlere, from Brest, and California, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Two attempts were made to burn the town of Reno, Nevada, Tuesday night. The incendiaries have not been captured.

A deficit of at least fifty-eight thousand dollars has been found in the account of Adolph Rammers, late tax receiver of Louisville, who died very suddenly and under suspicious circumstances Monday evening.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention yesterday, by a vote of 48 affirmative to 80 negative, refused to submit to a separate vote of the people the question of women's suffrage. Fifty-three Votes were required to carry the measure.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL.

An Objection from West Virginia.

Appropriation Committee to Consider the Subject To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1874.

The Centennial Celebration.

The members of the Congressional delegation from West Virginia, to-day received from the Chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Patrons of Husbandry, a resolution passed at a late meeting, requesting them to vote against the bill to appropriate money for the Centennial, when it is officially recommended to increase the tax on the necessaries of life to defray the expenses of the government. The resolutions closes as follows: "That we protest against providing money from our hard earnings for this celebration, which we believe will be of little or no advantage to the farmers, mechanics and laboring men, or the producers." The Senate Committee on Appropriations will take up the question of an appropriation on Friday.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

NO ELECTION OF GOVERNOR.

The House Probably Democratic.

CONCORD, N. H., March 11.—Returns from nearly all towns have been received, which show that there is no election of Governor by the people. Weston, Democrat, lacks about 300 of a majority. The Republicans claim that they have elected five Senators and the Democrats three, with four vacancies. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee expresses the opinion that the House will be Democratic. The Democrats claim that the returns from 223 towns show the House to stand Democrats 155, Republicans 141, Independents 2. Towns yet to be heard from gave last year Democrats 22, Republicans 17.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

LEADERSHIP OF THE LIBERALS.

LONDON, March 11.—If his health will permit, Gladstone will resume the leadership of the Liberal party in 1875. The members of the late Cabinet held a meeting to-day, at which, at the request of Gladstone, they agreed to accept a temporary leadership of the Marquis of Hartington. A section of Liberals, however, will support the claims of fellow the lead of Vernon Harcourt, or Robert Lowe.

DEFRAUDING A NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 11.—The Crown has commenced prosecution in Liverpool against a number of physicians and others for attempts to defraud a New York life insurance company by obtaining policies unknown to the persons whose lives they sought to insure.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY will soon retire.

Spain.

SERRANO TAKES THE FIELD.

MADRID, March 11.—Marshal Serrano has assumed supreme command of the forces operating against the Carlists in the North.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, March 11.—Steamships India and Victoria, from New York, and Prussia, from Portland, arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 11.—Steamship Weser, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 11.—Consols for money 92½@9-5-20s, 1865, 109¾; do 1867, 109; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 93¾; Erie 41½; Erie preferred 62¾.

PARIS, March 11.—Rentes 60 francs 80 centimes.

FRANKFORT, March 11.—United States bonds of 1862, 98¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 7½d; Orleans 8⅜d; sales 12,000 bales; American 7,800, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

ANTWERP, March 11.—Refined petroleum 32 francs.

TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 11, 1874.

The lady crusaders were out in full force all the afternoon. No surrenders are reported. Several saloon keepers announced their intention to close as soon as their present stock of liquors runs out, and it is quite probable that many of the lager beer saloons will close several days before the prohibition ordinance takes effect.

Wellsville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WELLSVILLE, O., March 11, 1874.

The whisky agitators are still on the war path, but seem to be very much discouraged running on canvass. As proposed some time since at a meeting held in the Methodist Episcopal church, our druggists were pressured with the pledge to sign to-day, but they all refused the iron-clad clause of allowing doctors to dictate as to those to whom they should sell liquor. It was modified, however, by allowing them to be the judges as to what persons they should sell to. The saloons were visited by one or two ladies, where they were received very kindly. Mr. Horwig, one of the saloon keepers, invited the ladies into his private parlor, and argued the temperance question, while his bar-tender was selling beer in the basement.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., March 11, 1874.

After ten days of preparation and prayer, the women made their aggressive movement on the liquor dealers of Crestline to-day. At ten o'clock this morning a column of forty women marched from the Presbyterian church direct to the Continental Hotel, where they were courteously received. They prayed and sang in the reading room by others, and while they were there. They asked to see Mr. Russell, the proprietor, but he would not appear. They afterwards visited the Tremont, Logan and Weber hotels and two saloons, being admitted to each and treated in a polite manner by the proprietors. They held their devotions at each place. There are no surrenders yet to report.

Newark, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., March 11, 1874.

The ladies and bus ness men met in a union prayer meeting this morning. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Dudley, of Granville, Mr. Howe, of Huntsville, and Mr. Reed, of Mansfield. Mrs. Dr. Shepardson, from Granville, presented a resolution giving the sympathy of their people to our women in their work. Those also addressed were Judge of the Madison Farms Club, pledging sympathy and support. At noon, thirty more women from Utica joined our women on the streets and assisted through the day. No surrenders.

Logansport.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., March 11, 1874.

The county court room proving too small for the throngs that are now attracted to it by temperance doings, court is, to-day, sitting in the Opera House, where the saloon keepers and the ladies are having a desperate fight regarding the granting of licenses. Every signer on every petition for license is being individually called on by the ladies, and requested to withdraw their names. Both sides are represented by able counsel.

Youngstown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 11, 1874.

The temperance war has reached Youngstown. An immen-e and enthusiastic meeting was held last night to organize for the work. Resolutions were passed approving of the movement and urging the women to take active legal measures. Two meetings were held to-day, and two or three more will be held, after which they expect to commence active operations. The three hundred and thirty-eight saloon keepers in this place are organizing for defense.

Ada, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ADA, O., March 11, 1874.

The excitement is unabated, though there is no surrender yet. The ladies gained admittance to all the saloons to-day. They had three reliefs. There is a prospect of a victory to-morrow. Prayer meetings are being held in the three churches to-night.

Ironton, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., March 11, 1874.

The temperance movement is gaining strength here, though no active operations have yet begun. The ladies at Hanging Rock, three miles below here, are also moving in the matter.

Ashland, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., March 11, 1874.

The ladies were out to-day in two squads, and are greatly encouraged. Mr. L. Firestone, of Wooster, addressed a large meeting last night. Another is being held to-night. Judge Geddes, of Mansfield, speaks to-morrow night. We expect to announce that all saloons are closed before the end of the week.

Cadiz Junction, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ JUNCTION, March 11, 1874.

A committee of women from Cadiz visited the saloon keepers here, but met with little success. One storekeeper signed the pledge and will not sell. The proprietor of one saloon agrees not to sell any more if they will clear him of a fine put upon him for a violation of the License law. We give our warmest thanks to the ladies of Cadiz.

Barnesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BARNESVILLE, O., March 11, 1874.

Over one hundred ladies proceeded from the church to a saloon, where they gained admittance and engaged in religious exercises. They then proceeded to a wholesale and retail liquor establishment, where they were denied admittance. After singing and prayer they returned to the church.

Zanesville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 11, 1874.

Another immense temperance prayer meeting was held this afternoon. The churches of the city have abandoned their usual Wednesday night prayer meetings to-night, and three grand mass meetings are being held. Friday is appointed as a day of fasting and prayer. The saloon keepers are circulating a petition remonstrating against the passage of the ordinance which will be presented to City Council Monday night.

Columbus.

COLUMBUS, March 11.—The temperance crusaders to-day visited saloons in the northern part of the city, many of them kept by the Irish. At most of them they were well received, but no converts are reported. At one saloon, kept by a German, who had threatened to turn the hose on the ladies should they visit him, they were warmly met. They prayed near his place, and the saloon keeper forgot his threats and came out and thanked them.

Jeffersonville, Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., March 11.—The ladies held services in front of several saloons to-day. When they arrived at the place of John Sittler, on Spring street, they were met by Mrs. Sittler at the door, who attacked the leaders, one of the leading crusaders, throwing her down. The police interfered and quieted the disturbance. The services of several prayers and songs, John Sittler became very boisterous, drew his coat and prepared to fight the entire crowd. The efforts of his friends quieted him. While drinks were being sold and the rattling of glasses and oaths were heard across the street, the services continued and the crowd increased so that the street was literally packed. The excitement was at its height. The friends of the movement seemed ready for any emergency, and fears have been expressed by a number of good citizens that it may yet lead to bloodshed.

SECOND EDITION.

Charles Sumner.

Sudden Death of the Massachusetts Statesman.

His Last Hours in the Senate and on Earth.

Adjournment of Both Houses of Congress.

Reception of the Sad News in Boston and New York.

Action by Massachusetts Delegation and Colored People.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 1874.

The announcement of the death of Senator Sumner, this afternoon, was received in this community with unaffected sorrow. Yesterday afternoon, at two o'clock, the Senator instructed the Doorkeeper of the Senate to send a riding page to his residence to tell his servant to prepare dinner for two friends. The Senator remained in his seat till a short time before adjournment, when he left the Chamber. Mr. Sumner had an attack of his disease, angina pectoris, or a muscular contraction of the heart, on last Monday night, and the anodynes or Dr. Brown Sequard utterly failed to bring relief, so that he found no relief till four this morning. On Monday a subcutaneous injection of morphine was applied. Yesterday

In the Senate

he sat for some time without removing his overcoat, and felt some pain, but not to an alarming extent. At four o'clock Senator Boutwell presented the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding their vote of censure. Mr. Sumner was present in the Senate Chamber. During the afternoon he informed Mr. Pierce, a member from Massachusetts, that he had

Premonitions of Another Attack,

and expressed the belief that it would be fatal. He was therefore not altogether unprepared for the stroke which came, but not probably so soon as expected it so soon. At dinner Mr. Sumner entertained Henry L. Pierce, a member from Massachusetts, and Mr. Hale and Mr. Hooper, of the Boston *Journal*. At dinner the Senator felt much better and talked very freely, expressing, however, a fear that he would be compelled to resign on the financial question. It may be here stated that

His Last Speech

was delivered on February 5th in opposition to an appropriation for the benefit of the Centennial Exposition.

The Senator's friends left at half-past eight o'clock. An hour later he was attacked with severe pains and sent for his physician. He was prepared to meet another subcutaneous injection of morphine and his feet were bathed in mustard water. This brought relief. The Senator now slept for an hour, when he awoke in greater agony than before. At ten o'clock he was again sleeping, and passed the night without any further alarming symptoms, his physicians arousing him every two hours to administer stimulants. A consultation of physicians at nine o'clock this morning gave no encouragement of recovery.

At Ten O'clock

the Senator recognized a friend, who took his hand and said, cheerfully, "I hope, Mr. Senator, that as the day advances you will feel less pain." The Senator whispered, "Thank you," when he was again attacked and groaned aloud. While these scenes were transpiring in the chamber of death, in the library below the Chaplain of the Senate offered up prayers in the last stage of

A Weeping Crowd

of white and colored friends who had gathered there. The Senator, after ten o'clock this morning, gradually lost his strength, and the icy hand of death had already laid its grasp upon his limbs. Messrs. Pierce and Hooper, Members from Massachusetts, Major Forney, Major Leech and Mr. Wormley, the noted colored caterer, were present, ministering to his wants. During

The Closing Hours

a large number of Senators and members, officials and private citizens, both white and black, called to make inquiries after the Senator's condition. At one o'clock another consultation was held, but all hope was now surrendered. A despatch from Dr. Brown Sequard, who was on his way from New York in response to a telegram, said, "Apply galvanism to the phrenic nerves. I cannot leave my responsibility, as they feared it would throw Mr. Sumner into convulsions. At half-past one the Senator took a few swallows of champagne and fell asleep. At this hour his arms were cold to the elbow. During these hours the Senator occasionally recognized those about him. To ex-Attorney General Hoar he remarked,

"Take Care of My Children, Hoar."

He did not complain of pain, but was constantly repeating, "I am tired. I want rest," and asked for more morphine. At

Relief Came in Death.

During these closing moments of a great career there were present at the bed side, Judge Hoar, Dr. Johnson, Major Poore, Mr. Wormley and Mr. Johnson, Mr. Sumner's colored secretary. Senator Schurz entered as the Senator breathed his last. The last fleeting moments passed quietly away and after all his previous suffering, the Senator died without a struggle.

In the House of Representatives.

A quiet, subdued feeling pervaded the usually noisy House of Representatives during the first hours of its session to-day, and Republicans and Democrats alike manifested the keenest desire to hear and read the several bulletins and telegrams announcing the condition of Senator Sumner. Three dispatches in all were read from the Clerk's desk, two stating that he was slowly sinking, and the third, received at three o'clock, announcing his death; whereupon the House arrested business and immediately adjourned. It is not probable that any business will be done until after the funeral services. The House will meet to-morrow, but it is not expected that anything will be done except the appointment of a committee to take suitable action. The death was formally announced and eulogies pronounced. Both Houses of Congress will, no doubt, participate in the funeral ceremonies, which are likely to be very imposing.

The Last Funeral

in which Congress took part was that of Hon. Philip Johnston, a member from Pennsylvania, several years ago. The services took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the remains of the deceased lying in front of the Clerk's desk. They were subsequently sent to Pennsylvania by a large committee.

General Butler

to-night addressed a feeling letter to a friend of Senator Sumner, in which he makes use of the following language: "We can but emulate his great example in devotion to the equality of rights in the whole human family, and take up the great cause of human rights where he has left it. Were himself to direct us, I believe we could give no more pleasing tribute to his memory."

The Funeral.

No arrangements for the funeral will be made until the wishes of the Legislature of Massachusetts can be learned. The body was embalmed at eight o'clock to-night, and is being watched by a guard of Capitol police.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—Senator Sumner passed a quiet night under a subcutaneous injection of morphine. This morning he was sleeping under the effects of it when Senators Fenton, Logan and General Barnes and Doctors Johnson and Lincoln were at that hour in consultation at the residence of the Senator. Yesterday, in the Senate, he had a slight attack affecting the nerves of the heart, but when he returned home he was sufficiently well to entertain two friends at dinner, at the close of which he made allusion to the condition of his heart, and between nine and ten o'clock he was taken so sick as to require the attendance of a physician, and in an hour thereafter he had a second attack of his old disease—neuralgia of the heart. Several of his nearest personal friends were sent for and remained with him during the night.

Senator Sumner, in leaving Mr. Sumner's room at half-past twelve, took him by the hand and asked, "Do you know me?" Mr. Sumner replied, "Yes, but I cannot see you." At once Senator Sumner fell into an easy slumber, which encouraged some of his friends to believe that he was sooner to recover, but in consultation of physicians held about that hour did not establish any reason for such impression.

At 12:45 Mr. Sumner was fast failing. In addition to the physicians, Senator Schurz and Representatives Pierce, George P. and E. R. Hoar were with him. The parlors and halls of his residence filled with anxious friends.

At one o'clock he was unconscious and growing cold.

At half-past one he did not seem to suffer any pain, being under the influence of narcotic opiates, but his extremities were very cold and the physicians did not think their natural warmth could be restored. Immense numbers of anxious visitors, including a great many colored people, called at his residence.

At ten minutes before three o'clock the Senator expired calmly and without struggle.

During the last two hours of Mr. Sumner's illness, his intellect seemed to be much clearer, and he was perfectly conscious to the last. This condition was doubtless the result of his recovery from the effects of the morphine which had been hypodermically administered in the morning. His sufferings towards the last seemed to be intense, and he several times exclaimed, "I want quiet. I am tired." He recognized friends who came into the room. One of the last to whom he spoke was ex-Attorney General Hoar, of Massachusetts, to whom he said "Take care of my Civil Rights bill." About a quarter before three he was attacked by a slight spasm, in which he died. Around his bed at the time, were ex-Attorney General Hoar, Dr. W. P. Johnson, of this city, Major Perley Poore, George T. Downing and James Wormley. Other friends who had been with the dying Senator throughout the day, had left just previous, not anticipating that his death would be so soon. Senator Schurz and Hon. Montgomery Blair entered the room just as he breathed his last, but Mr. Sumner was then too near dissolution to recognize them. The only relative that Senator Sumner has, is a sister, wife of a physician in San Francisco, and to her the sad news was telegraphed immediately after his death. During the day the house was visited by a great number of members of both Houses of Congress, other prominent citizens and hundreds of colored people, prominent among whom were Fred. Douglass. The sidewalk in front of Mr. Sumner's residence was filled with anxious and saddened friends at the time of his death, and when the sorrowful announcement was made, the grief of many, especially of the colored people, found vent in heartelt exclamations of grief and weeping. Sergeant-at-Arms French, of the Senate, was sent for immediately, and that official, in connection with a committee, will have charge of the funeral arrangements. Though, of course, no time has yet been fixed therefor, the funeral ceremonies will take place in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Sumner's age at the time of his death, was sixty-three years, two months and five days. Mr. Sumner had been solicitous for his health for several days past, the manner in which he has taken in questions before the Senate having given him reason to pay special regard to it, and he remarked last night to a friend, some hours before he was attacked with the serious spasm which in a few hours culminated in his death, that he was afraid he was working too hard.

Senator Sumner, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, moved from his seat in the Senate Chamber to one beside Senator Sargent, and inquired of Mr. Sargent, who, like himself, had taken a prominent part in opposition to the Centennial bill, whether he had received any anonymous insulting letters on the subject; adding that he (Sumner) had received a number of such letters, and packages of a more offensive character, both through the mail and by express. He seemed considerably annoyed by these insults, and Mr. Sargent therefore turned the conversation to the resolutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its censure of Mr. Sumner, and he expressed himself greatly pleased with this action. An hour or more afterwards, Mr. Sumner called Senator Ferry, of Connecticut, aside to a seat on a sofa in the Senate Chamber, and talked with him, as he had frequently done before, in regard to their respective states of ill-health, both resulting from affections of the spinal cord. He told Mr. Ferry that he had suffered so much from his heart the night previous that he had sent for his physician to obtain some relief by an injection of morphine under the skin. He asked Mr. Ferry's opinion of such hypodermic injections, and from time to time complained of severe pain while they were talking. Finally, a little before four o'clock, Mr. Sumner took his hat and overcoat and went home. His last words in the Senate Chamber having been uttered in this conversation with Mr. Ferry. The apparent vigor manifested by Mr. Sumner in his recent speeches on the Centennial bill excited considerable surprise, in view of his long-continued feebleness of health the past year, and many of his friends expressed their apprehension that he was overtaxing his strength in these efforts. It is regarded as a remarkable and fortunate coincidence that the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature, rescinding its vote of censure upon Mr. Sumner, should have been presented and read in the Senate before he left it on the last day of his presence in the Chamber as a member of that body.

Dr. Brown Sequard, of New York, Senator Sumner's consulting physician, arrived here this evening. He expressed the opinion to-night that death resulted from the rupture of a blood vessel at the heart. After Mr. Sumner had paroxysms, his body remained cold and clammy and his pulse very feeble, breathing slowly, but with some rattling in the chest. Soon after death the body of the late Senator showed signs of discoloration, and it became evident that decomposition had set in. The work of embalming the body was commenced to-night, and upon the success of this process depends, somewhat, the fixing of the time for the funeral. Should the embalming be successful, the body will be detained here until the arrival of the committee to be appointed by the Massachusetts Legislature.

About the last words of the deceased Senator were expressed to Judge E. R. Hoar, and were, "Tell Emerson I love him and revere him." This sentence was uttered about ten minutes before his death, and just after he escaped his lips a paroxysm came on him, in which he seemed to suffer acutely and he passed away a few minutes after. His strength and consciousness left him on the evening of the morning to the time of his death.

Wendell Phillips, Wendell Phillips, Jr., and Mr. Sumner's colored secretary, Mr. Watkins, arrived at the residence of the deceased Senator this afternoon.

The Committee of the Executive Committee of the National Civil Rights Council, George T. Downing, chairman, this evening sent a telegram to request all the colored people of every city and town in the country to drape their churches in mourning, so that their offer memorial services in their churches next Sunday may be manifest their grief in every fitting manner at their loss by the death of Charles Sumner, who was pre-eminently their friend; and, as an additional improvement, to take immediate steps towards having a monument erected to his memory.

Another meeting of colored citizens was also held this evening, at which a committee of twenty-five was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to attend the funeral of the late Senator and pay a fitting tribute to his memory.

The Sentiment of the News in Boston.

BOSTON, March 11.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned until to-morrow on receiving the announcement of Senator Sumner's death. Flags on the State House and city buildings are displayed at half-mast. An informal conference was had by the Mayor and a number of Aldermen this afternoon relative to the action of the city. It was thought that it would be meet and proper to deposit the remains in Faneuil Hall, there to lie in state at least one day. Arrangements were made to call the two branches of the city government together to-morrow, and the physicians, Senator Schurz and Representatives Pierce, George P. and E. R. Hoar were with him. The parlors and halls of his residence filled with anxious friends.

At one o'clock he was unconscious and growing cold.

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THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

The Wholesale House of Messrs. Gill & Brother—An Immense Stock and Extraordinary Inducements to Dealers.

One of the noticeable features of the late panic is, that the boot and shoe trade has been less affected than almost any other branch of trade: Of course it has suffered in the general depression, but it has been safe and steady compared with many other departments of business. The indications are that there will be an active demand for boots and shoes, during the spring and summer, and with this prospect in view Messrs. Gill & Bro., of No. 253 Liberty street, who rank among the most progressive and enterprising of our dealers, have now in store one of the largest and choicest stocks ever offered in this market. Their elegant and spacious warerooms are filled with the various grades, suitable to all classes of wearers, and adapted to the wants of city, town or country dealers. To get some idea of the extent and magnitude of the shoe trade, as carried on in Pittsburgh, the reader should visit this fine establishment, which is so admirably adapted to the business, and which, after one year's occupancy, has been found perfectly satisfactory in all its arrangements.

The building is centrally located, being within a few minutes's walk of the Union Depot, and surrounded by leading wholesale houses in other branches of trade. The change in location has been followed by a marked increase in business, and at the present rate of development the new house, spacious as it is, will not long accommodate the trade.

The first floor is set apart for men's, boys' and youths' boots, brogans, plough shoes, congress gaiters, &c., of all grades and styles. The extremes are met with in the hob-nailed shoe for the mill-hand and the miner, and the finely stitched French calf boot for the gentleman of fashion and leisure. Here, too, are to be seen the "Fort Pitt Boots," a brand belonging exclusively to this house. They are made of different grades of heavy leather, and in a

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1874.

WE ARE under obligations to the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the United States Register for 1873—one of the few government publications really worth preserving.

THE latest Grange movement is the formation of a statistical bureau for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the condition of the crops throughout the country.

DURING the last session of the Maine Legislature no less than twenty-three manufacturing companies were incorporated, with an aggregate capital of $7,330,000, besides thirty-seven cheese factories, with a total capital of $370,500.

THE *Post* affirms that "it is one of the peculiarities of persons who are growing fleshless and juiceless, to imagine that everybody else is in the same condition," and straightway thereafter declares the COMMERCIAL to be "bony."

ELSEWHERE in this paper we publish in full the report of the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, submitted to the stockholders of the company at their annual meeting on Tuesday. It will be found worthy of attentive perusal.

TWENTY thousand dollars is the sum which, according to the Boston *Traveller*, was sent by the liquor dealers of that city to New Hampshire, to help the Democrats in Tuesday's election. They seem, from present indications, to have known how to place it so as to do "the most good."

THE next State election takes place in Connecticut, on the first Monday of April. More and more the probability of no choice of a State ticket by the people is being conceded by the politicians of both parties. The whole thing is narrowed down to a sharp, decisive contest in every doubtful town; and to a very great extent the superiority of leadership will tell the story.

"SEVENTY respectable citizens of New Orleans" have, it is stated, raised a sum of money, and employed counsel to acquit the murderers who are now proven to have been unmistakably guilty of the horrible massacre of one hundred and ten negroes last April at Colfax, Louisiana. It was in reference to this case that the *Pittsburgh Post* recently declared the assassins now on trial to be Republicans.

THE imports of the United States for the nine months ending November 1, 1873, according to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, amounted to $550,357,511, against $591,704,194 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The domestic exports for the same period in 1873 were $488,217,474, against $437,237,576, the previous year. The foreign exports for each period were about $21,000,000.

THE District of Columbia investigation does not appear to be panning out lucratively for the memorialists. There are already indications that those who have been using the local government at Washington, and, indirectly, the administration, which is responsible for the appointment of the inculpated officers, are already at their wit's end to find anything substantial to support the charges which have been so long, and are so deliberately made.

CAN any psychologist account for the fact that the crime of murder is becoming much more frequent in New England, whilst all other crimes fall show their proportion to the growth of the population? There were now two dozen murder cases on the dockets of Massachusetts and other New England States. A distinguishing feature of these murders is their astounding brutality, the last one generally revealing something more monstrous than the preceding. The bloody list is becoming absolutely appalling.

WE do not know what State has the distinguished honor of being represented in Congress by the Honorable J. AMBLER SMITH; the presumption is, however, that it is one of the Southern States—he having introduced a bill providing that all claims for subsistence furnished the United States Army during the war, or seized and actually used, shall be paid without regard to the loyalty of the claimant. Mr. AMBLER SMITH had, we think, better amble into the retirement of private life at his very earliest convenience. Our views are decidedly too large for those of a public legislator.

THERE is a marked falling off in the German emigration to this country. The number of emigrants who landed at New York from the port of Hamburg during the beginning of the present month, was 2,067, against 5,146 for the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of 3,079. This notable falling off is ascribed to two principal causes; the panic which swept over our country last fall, and brought derangement and depression of the labor market in its train; and the large advance of wages in Germany, and the thereby improved condition of the laboring classes. From the first cause the supply is temporary one, which will disappear with the revival of business, the second is of a more permanent character, and is likely to diminish the volume of emigration for some time to come.

THE House Committee on Railways and Canals are said to be confident of the passage of the MCCRARY bill for a Commission to regulate freights and fares on railroads. It is not at all impossible that they may be disappointed. There is really no mania of determining even approximately what will be the action on the bill from a vote taken to-day. Everybody seems to agree that something should be done to protect the people from the encroachments of the railroad monopolists, but there is no unanimity whatever as to plans or accomplishing that end. Many of the best thinkers in Congress, as well as out of it, seriously question the advisability, not to say the safety, of placing four thousand million dollars worth of property, substantially, under the control of nine men, as would be done by the organization of the commission contemplated under the bill; between whose effect, should it pass, and a consolidation of all the railroads of the country into one single monopoly that might defy all efforts to break it, there would seem to be but little practical difference. It is exceedingly doubtful whether the popular cry for reform of the abuses of monopoly can be satisfactorily answered by centralizing all monopoly in the hands of nine men, and giving them a monopoly of almost arbitrary power, in control of four billions of property and the employ of hundreds of thousands of men. It is one thing to legislate a commission into existence, and another to legislate it out again. Congress should take all these things into very careful consideration.

ADVERTISING to the default of a number of new railroads to pay interest on their bonds since the panic, the New York *Bulletin* says the bondholders have improved the opportunity to make careful examination into the condition and prospects of the companies; and, in too many cases, have discovered a state of things which leaves them no other way of adequately protecting the first lien than by foreclosure and sale of the roads. Many of these first mortgage investors are foreigners, and not a few of them Germans, who have been severe losers through injudicious investments in some of our weakest and worst managed roads; and being at a distance, and seeing nothing in these cases but what has a strong odor of jobbery, they are impatient to have their rights in the shortest and quickest way possible. When the Germans were taking the same kinds of these second class securities, which our own people treated with shyness, some people smiled at their credulity. They now show, however, that they well understood the value of a first lien, and that they are as quick to collect their money as they were ready to lend it. The moral of all this is, not so much that a first mortgage on a railroad—even a second-class railroad—is an unsafe investment, as that railroads which depend mainly upon mortgage capital to the neglect of actual full-paid cash subscriptions for stock, build upon a very precarious foundation. This moral is likely to be taught upon such an extensive scale by current defaults that it can hardly fail to have its due effect upon the future construction of railroads in this country.

PEOPLE, whose gentility prevents them from having their sons taught useful trades, may be led to lay aside their prejudice when they learn that even living royalty does not disdain mechanical pursuits. In the royal house of Prussia it is said that, in accordance with ancient traditional usage, every prince is required to become a mechanic of some kind. Thus, Emperor WILLIAM is a basket-maker, the Crown Prince FREDERIC WILLIAM is a printer, his son a book-binder, etc. Perhaps the skill of the King of Sweden in practical mechanics may be inferred from the fact that he has lately distinguished himself by the invention of an apparatus for extinguishing fires, which, having been fairly tried in Stockholm, has been pronounced a success by competent authority.

In this country people still sometimes quote the saying of the old Jewish doctors—"The father who neglects to teach his son a trade brings him up to steal." But the Jewish doctors knew nothing of trades unions, or of any other reason than neglect on the part of parents why boys should not be equipped for independence and safety in accordance with their precept. In the present age of the world, perhaps a boy cannot afford to have two strings to his bow; in other words, he cannot find time to acquire any useful mastery of a mechanical occupation, besides completing his intellectual education and learning the profession or the unmechanical business by which he hopes to live. In these things too much is now included to admit of acquisitions probably or possibly superfluous. But it is a very depressing feature of our social system which condemns thousands of boys duly qualified for trades and willing to learn them, to be excluded from the career by the combination of men who fear competition. Selfishness never before assumed a more odious or disreputable form. It however does not appear that there is any remedy for the cause, and it would seem that measures cannot too soon be adopted to counteract, in some way yet to be devised, the deplorable consequences.

LET HIM GO.

Only a few days ago, Mr. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, was regarded throughout the State of Ohio and much farther as a man of the highest character, of unimpeachable honor. Even those who disliked his politics had not a word to say in disparagement of his worth as a citizen and gentleman. Indeed, wherever he was really known at all, it was believed of him that if he had been unless morally fastidious and less sensitive to reputation, he would long ago have attained a very high position in public life. Yet Mr. GROESBECK is now published all over the country as a corruptionist. The charge is that he has been guilty of bribery, and of bribery in a very mean form, that he paid money to effect the sale of certain land of his to the city of Cincinnati as a park. It is true that most men of sense and honor find difficulty in believing the charge. In the first place, there is the antecedent improbability that a man of Mr. GROESBECK's reputation would do the thing alleged. The Roman satirist spoke a truth never falsified by experience when he said, no one becomes utterly base of a sudden. In the second place, the money said to have been given as a bribe was promised to an ordinary real estate broker as commission, the transaction was just such an one as constantly takes place without question of bribery. The sum in question was not greater than brokers often receive. In the third place, on investigation by the proper authorities no evidence of bribery could be produced; the price paid by the city for the land was not excessive, but a fair price, and the sale was open and public at every stage. It also appeared that less than a year ago, the gentleman charged with indirectly defrauding the city had offered to give it fifty thousand dollars to be expended in roadways and in beautifying a park. But it seems that all these facts and considerations are to go for nothing. A name heretofore honorable is disgraced forever; Mr. GROESBECK is relegated to the ranks already so numerous, of men no better than they should be.

It is nothing less than frightful almost daily to perceive more clearly by how slight and uncertain a tenure reputation is held in this country. It has been so in republics always and there is, we suppose, no solid reason why the bowling tendency should not here be exemplified in the old, familiar ways. Here, as of old, the great multitude of average people are seldom so delighted as when, without effort or exertion on their part, they can see the exalted fall down to the common level or below it. There may be no malice in the feeling, it is simply the low instinct of vulgar human nature which, according to ROCHEFOUCAULD, finds somewhat gratifying in the calamities even of dear friends. Why should it not, secretly at least, exult in the fall of a man destitute of any personal or particular claim upon its benefience? It may be forget that to many, very many in every community, a reported fall of the kind seems so natural and commonplace an incident as irresistibly to command their belief. They are not to be blamed. Penetrated with a consciousness of their own infirmities of nature, if not of life, hardly any ordinary baseness can seem strange to them.

EVERYBODY has heard of the man who undertook to prove that his horse could live without food, and whose experiment was thwarted by the untimely death of the beast. Perhaps after all the experimenter erred simply in the extreme to which he carried his theory, the common error of speculative minds. In the course of a lecture on the digestive organs, lately delivered before a large audience in Vienna, Professor VOGT affirmed that man is eating himself to an evil habit. By much eating the Professor does not mean gluttony, or even what is called excessive indulgence in food. His doctrine is that even the most temperate people eat a great deal more than is needful either for health or comfort, and that they might, without any inconvenience, subsist on the least quantity of aliment. In illustration he cited the familiar saying of the Pythagoreans, that a man could live on a bean a day. If correctly reported, the Professor apparently understands the famous mystical precept of the philosopher enjoining abstention from beans as wholly aimed at the plural number of the article. The ancient example, however, is of less interest than the Professor's own experiment, performed in November of last year, to realize the sensations of veritable hunger. Having begun to fast on Sunday, he abstained during the next five days in succession, without suspending his usual occupations and also without much discomfort. But on the night succeeding the sixth day the demands of his stomach became importunate, and compelled him to bring his experiment to a close. It sufficed to confirm him in his conviction that health would be promoted by taking a single meal a day, and that the frequent taking of food with the result of much eating is not natural, but merely a bad habit.

We are not told how many glasses of beer the Professor drank during the experiment, which, besides, seems a slender foundation on which to base the conclusion drawn. It however, no reason to doubt that most people do consume a vast deal more nutriment than is either needful or advantageous. Eating is one of the chief pleasures of civilized life, and the custom which makes three or four meals a day essential to comfort, originating in sensuality, no doubt imposes excessive labor on the digestive and vital organs, clogs the system, and sends millions of good citizens every year to premature graves. The apathy with which so appalling a waste is regarded even by moralists is astounding when one thinks of it. Let us hope that the subject will not much longer be neglected by professional reformers.

PERSONAL.

Ward H. Lamon has been writing another letter on Abraham Lincoln's religion—this time to the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The once formidable New Zealand chief To Kooti has become physically a wreck through continued drunkenness, and pleads for liberty to settle where he "can have eels and rum."

A female compositor is now engaged on one of the Memphis papers. She is the first woman that has ever worked in a printing office in that city, and her appearance "at case" created a sensation.

Grace Greenwood says that when her first child—a daughter—was born, her husband purchased a revolver, for use against the first suitor who should come around. That child is now eighteen. Young men will please take notice.

A number of United States Senators are seriously unwell. Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut; Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont; Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee; Mr. Morton, of Indiana, and Mr. Lewis, of Virginia, are all reported to be in very feeble health, and as was seen in the Senate, Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, has also been ill.

Major James B. Morris, who has been stationed at Baltimore for four years past as Special Treasury Agent for the Customs, has been promoted by the Secretary of the Treasury and assigned to the chief charge of the Seventeenth Collection District, and will soon leave for the discharge of his enlarged duties. The district to which he has been assigned is one of the largest in the service, embracing all the ports on the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Cairo, and thence northward on the Mississippi, and including Cincinnati, Louisville, Paducah and St. Louis.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, writing from the Gold Coast says that when Sai Tooti, the founder of the Ashantee empire, fixed upon Coomassie as his capital, he rested under a tree while his temporary palace was building; hence the name, which signifies "under a tree." The trunk thus honored has become almost sacred in Ashantee eyes, and a strong superstition has grown up concerning it. On January 6, having long been decayed, it fell, and dire prognostications were whispered. No one dares to touch it, and it is still lying across the street.

Bayard Taylor, in a recent article upon the recent discoveries upon the site of Ancient Troy, criticises a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly* of February for calling Dr. Schliemann an "American-German." He is himself in error. Dr. Schliemann resided in this country from 1854 to 1866, and was naturalized as an American citizen. He was divorced from his wife, a Russian lady, in Indiana. His second marriage, which took place in Athens in 1870, was arranged in a manner worthy of his romantic enthusiasm. He gave a commission to a friend to find a young lady who was familiar with the poems of Homer, and who would consent to marry him. Such a young lady was found, and, as his wife, has shared with him all the hardships connected with his explorations. Our Vice-Consul at Athens attended this wedding, in order to certify officially to Dr. Schliemann's marriage as an American citizen.

OBITUARY.

Charles Sumner.

Charles Sumner, Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, who died at Washington yesterday afternoon, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 6, 1811. He was descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having been a Major in the Continental army. He appears to have partly inherited his literary and scholastic tastes and tendencies from his father, who published an eulogy on Washington, "The Compass," a poem, recited before Harvard University, and delivered poems and addresses on various occasions. Charles was graduated at Harvard University in 1830. He continued in private the studies of college life for a year, and then entered the law school at Cambridge, where he formed with his teacher, Judge Story, an intimate friendship which continued until the death of that eminent jurist. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and was appointed reporter to the Circuit Court; lectured to the Cambridge law school in 1835–'37, 1843; traveled in Europe in 1837–'40 and in 1847–'8, and in 1851 succeeded Daniel Webster as United States Senator. Though voting with the Whig party, he took no active part in politics until 1845, when on the 4th of July he pronounced before the municipal authorities of Boston an oration on "The True Grandeur of Nations," in which, prompted by the menacing aspects of affairs between the United States and Mexico, he denounced the war system as the ordeal by battle still unwisely continued by international law as the arbiter of justice between nations, and insisted that this system ought to give way to peaceful arbitration for the adjudication of international questions, as the private ordeal of battle had given way to such substitutes in the administration of justice between individuals. His oration attracted unusual attention, led to much controversy, and was widely circulated both in America and Europe, Richard Cobden pronouncing it to be "the most noble contribution made by any modern writer to the cause of peace."

His first important speech in the Senate was upon the Fugitive Slave act, against which he argued that Congress had no power under the Constitution to legislate for the rendition of fugitive slaves; and that if it had, the act in many essential particulars conflicted with the Constitution, and was also cruel and tyrannical. In this speech Mr. Sumner laid down as a guide for political action, the well-known formula that "freedom is national and slavery sectional." In the debate on the repeal of the Missouri compromise and on the contest in Kansas, Mr. Sumner took a very prominent part. His last speech upon this topic, which was subsequently printed under the title of "The Crime Against Kansas," was delivered in the delivery, May 19 and 20, 1856. Some passages in it greatly incensed the members of Congress from South Carolina, one of whom, Preston S. Brooks, on May 22, assaulted Mr. Sumner while writing at his desk in the Senate Chamber, and with a gutta percha cane struck him on the head till he fell to the floor insensible, from the effects of this dastardly attack he never fully recovered. His most distinguished and valuable services in the Senate were as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His present term would have expired in the Senate on the 4th of March, 1875, and he had been been a continuous member of that body since 1851. Mr. Sumner's contributions to the literature of statesmanship were numerous and widely known. A collection of his writings and addresses, in two volumes, was published in 1850; more recent speeches and addresses in 1856, and his complete works, with a memoir of the author, have been since published by Lee & Shepard, of Boston.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Captain Eads is like the crusaders, in undertaking to remove the bars in the way of safe navigation.

A good watchword for temperance Grangers —"Ho! all ye that thirst!" Hoe.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Quite a number of Wisconsin Indians have lately applied for naturalization papers. Many of them can read and write.

It is not considered polite in China for two people of the same name to marry. The Smiths would fare badly there.

Mr. Fillmore being dead, only a single ex-President of the United States now survives—"which his name it is" Andy Johnson.

A meeting of school superintendents from the larger cities of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan will be held in Indianapolis to-day.

Disraeli's first test. A monster meeting is to be held in Hyde Park, England, on next Sunday, in favor of amnesty to the incarcerated Fenians.

Quick work. In the New Jersey Senate, the other day, they acted upon 118 bills in two hours: just one minute to each bill, with two minutes to spare.

The case of Nancy Glem has again been postponed. How much longer does the great Commonwealth of Indiana propose to hunt down this woman?

The Indianapolis people want the general government to give the United States arsenal estate to the State in case it is abandoned for military purposes.

In Maryland the knights of the razor are now prohibited from opening their shops on Sunday. Shaving on that day may therefore be considered a "relic of barber-ism" in that State.

"Gallisppocondurrsafrrhacoohera." "Keenloollagagollipoodama." "Ousekilapoodamabance." "Boodlooseykoondegamous." These Pythagorean, that a man could live on a bean a day. If correctly reported, the Professor apparently understands the famous mystical precept of the philosopher enjoining abstention from beans as wholly aimed at the plural number of the article. The ancient example, however, is of less interest than the Professor's own experiment, performed in November of last year, to realize the sensations of veritable hunger. Having begun to fast on Sunday, he abstained during the next five days in succession, without suspending his usual occupations and also without much discomfort. But on the night succeeding the sixth day the demands of his stomach became importunate, and compelled him to bring his experiment to a close. It sufficed to confirm him in his conviction that health would be promoted by taking a single meal a day, and that the frequent taking of food with the result of much eating is not natural, but merely a bad habit.

We are not told how many glasses of beer the Professor drank during the experiment, which, besides, seems a slender foundation on which to base the conclusion drawn. It however, no reason to doubt that most people do consume a vast deal more nutriment than is either needful or advantageous. Eating is one of the chief pleasures of civilized life, and the custom which makes three or four meals a day essential to comfort, originating in sensuality, no doubt imposes excessive labor on the digestive and vital organs, clogs the system, and sends millions of good citizens every year to premature graves. The apathy with which so appalling a waste is regarded even by moralists is astounding when one thinks of it. Let us hope that the subject will not much longer be neglected by professional reformers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock. Deposits of $5 to $2,000 received and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 per cent. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. JEHNY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Rimple, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Philippi, Sen., Joseph Shorb, S. B. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Haller, Solicitor.

MEDICAL.

CATHERY'S DOG SOAP

Will destroy Fleas and all kinds of Vermin, cleanses the skin and hair from dandruff and scurfs, imparts a real fine and glossy softness during cold, or doing the least harm to the animal, and will safely and effectually cure the Mange, Scratches, &c.

CATHERY'S DOG SOAP

Is imported from England, and is found in every Sportsman's Household. Not only is it invaluable for Dogs, but it is also equally efficient for Horses, Cattle, &c. Its cleansing properties in case of Flesh Wounds, Saddle Galls, &c., is far superior to Castile soap or any other soap now in use. Sold at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S

Drug and Family Medicine Depot,

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street.

8p

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

The 27th Annual Meeting.

Operations During the Last Fiscal Year.

THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES

Effects of the Panic Upon the Business of the Line.

Proceedings of the Stockholders

[From the Philadelphia Bulletin, March 10.]

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held this morning, in Musical Fund Hall, the attendance being unusually large.

The meeting was called to order by A. J. Derbyshire, who nominated Mayor Stokley as Chairman. The Mayor was chosen Chairman and accepted. Mr. Joseph Leslie was chosen Secretary.

The Secretary read the twenty-seventh annual report, which is as follows:

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1874.

To the Shareholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

The Directors submit the following report of the operations of this company for the year ending on the 31st of December last:

The revenues of the company from its several investments, though curtailed to some extent by the effects of the late financial panic upon the business of the country during the last three and a half months of the year, have been very satisfactory, showing a *surplus net profit* for the year, from your main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh after meeting operating expenses, interest, taxes and two semi-annual dividends, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, of $2,198,767 14, which amount is largely in excess of any deficiency that can occur in the operations of its leased lines and on account of its guarantees.

It is believed the net results for 1874 will show much more favorably, inasmuch as the extensive improvements which are being made to afford additional facilities for moving and handling the large increase of tonnage with economy and dispatch over your railways and at the terminal points at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Jersey City, will be essentially completed within a few months. A partial and satisfactory use of them was had during the closing months of 1873.

The net profits of the first month of this year upon the line between Jersey City and Pittsburgh exceed those of the corresponding month of last year four hundred and eighty-six thousand three hundred dollars, without any *material* increase in the gross revenues—a result mainly due to the saving effected through these increased facilities and the reduction of the price of materials and operating expenses.

The revenues and expenses of your main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh during 1873, with its branches, were as follows:

From passengers	$4,169,141 97
From freight	7,236,035 49
From mails	230,529 43
From express matter	158,287 50
From express matter	450,241 48
From general freights	12,606,556 07
From miscellaneous sources	99,293 47
	$24,896,008 90

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$5,664,140 57
For motive power	4,229,530 53
For maintenance of cars	1,996,096 21
For maintenance of road	3,016,403 20
For general expenses	379,706 39
	$15,440,905 16
Leaving net earnings in 1873	$9,445,703 74
In the above cost of Maintenance of Road is included the difference in the price paid for steel rails to replace those of iron, amounting to 16,700 tons, or about	$970,000.
The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad for 1873, as above stated, were	$9,445,703 74
The net earnings Pennsylvania Railroad for 1872, were	8,347,852 18
Showing increase in 1873 of	$1,197,851 56

The total earnings of these works in 1873, were | $24,896,008 90
And for 1872 | 22,913,245 27

Showing the increase in 1873, of gross earnings | $2,573,483 63

Of the above earnings there were received from the 403 miles of main line:

In 1873, ($62,814 19-100 per mile)	$29,308,481 68
In 1872, ($56,896 14-100 per mile)	29,016,518 80
Increase from the main line	$2,297,662 88

And from the branch lines leased and owned excepting the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad:

In 1873—521 miles in length	$2,377,527 22
In 1872—426 miles in length	2,001,706 47
Increase from branch lines	$375,820 75

The earnings of branch lines operated by your company in 1873, as already stated, were | $2,577,527 22
The expenses of operating them, including Philadelphia and Erie leased branches, were | 2,560,007 10

Showing a net direct profit in operating these lines of | $17,430 12

The sources of revenue in 1873, compared with those of 1872, show the following figures:

	Increase.	Decrease.
From first-class passengers	$147,192 17	
From emigrant passengers	$9,475 59	
From freight	2,791,668 66	
From mails	5,372 12	
From express matter	614 02	
From miscellaneous	19,520 38	
Total net increase, as above stated	$2,573,483 63	

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873, was 5,020,203, and in 1872, 4,780,160, an increase of 629,231 or 11 98-100 per cent. The average distance traveled by each passenger was 50 18-100 miles, being 2 93-100 less than in 1872.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 787,500 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 9,908,734 tons, an increase of 1,539,299 tons, or over 18 10-100 per cent. The average distance traveled by each ton of freight was 94 35-100 miles, being 2 93-100 less than in 1872.

Ominous. The increase of New York city in population has steadily declined in ratio from sixty-five per cent. to sixteen, while that of the surrounding regions has advanced very largely.

The following curious advertisement recently appeared in an English religious journal: "Wanted, a second-hand set of Commandments. Old fashioned ones painted on wood will do."

The next Gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts has already opened. "It is said that no less than a dozen clubs have been organized and put in good working order by active politicians in Boston.

It is difficult to regard anything connected with the coffin business as lively; but an establishment at Attleboro, Mass., is doing an exceedingly brisk business in making sheet metal coffin trimmings.

The Chicago ministers are petitioning that street cars may not be run on Sundays. Their object is to give conductors and drivers leisure in which they may be brought under religious influence. Wasted efforts.

St. Louis papers say that rail freights eastward are perfectly demoralized; any figure within reason will now be accepted for through freight in round lots. As a consequence, wheat and corn shippers are improving the time to push their stuff forward.

Anna Dickinson lectured in St. Louis, a few nights ago, on the social evil. She wore a cluster of diamonds on her neck and solitaire diamonds dangled from her ears. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* pertinently says: "It is just such magnificence as this that leads young women astray."

These Iowa papers go into libel suits right lustily. One of them being accused of libel in charging a man with adultery, it follows it up by styling him "a liar and thief," and accuses him of speculating on his sister's coffin, charging his father three dollars more for it than it cost him.

It has been demonstrated that the tea plant will grow beautifully as high up the country as Northern Georgia. It is more sensitive to heat than to cold. A grove of tea plants, once started, will last a lifetime, and after the roots are well established in the ground, the plants require no more attention than any of our fruit trees or garden shrubs.

The Sinking Saved.

The combination of tonic, alterative and stimulating properties in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, especially adapts that famous specific to the cure of chronic forms of disease, when the sinking influence of a long protracted morbid habit is to be surmounted. In chronic dyspepsia and liver complaint, and in chronic constipation and other obstinate diseases, it is beyond all comparison the best remedy that can be taken. Thousands of rapidly declining persons who are sinking under the debilitating effects of painful disorders, are to the standard vegetable tonic is confidently unequalled. The permanent tonics included in the preparation are associated with diffusible stimulant absolutely pure, and the tendency of these elements is modified by the presence of alterative ingredients which invigorate the secretions and establish more lasting local and general effects. For feeble convalescents and in all phases of debility, it is the best as well as the most agreeable of restoratives.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 197,365 tons of fuel and other material for the company's use) was 3,051,577 tons, embracing 2,913,940 tons of coal, an increase of 2,636,304 tons, showing an increase of 515,273 tons, or over 20 31-100 per cent.

The actual cost of operating the United Railroads of New Jersey, including branches, after deducting transit duties, rent of Connecting Railroad, and interest on property, and excluding Belvidere Division, in 1873, was 74 4-10 per cent. of its receipts. The cost of moving freight on these railways in 1873, was within 3-10 of a mill per ton per mile of the whole amount received for the service, chiefly in consequence of the great expense in handling it, and the cost of ferriages.

On these lines, as well as on nearly all of the other lines worked by this company, it appears that more passenger trains were run during 1873, for the accommodation of the public, than were justified by their receipts, and therefore, these facilities have been to some extent reduced.

The additional tracks laid upon the line of the railway, to avoid detention in the movement of trains, and the increased terminal facilities provided to lessen the cost of handling freights, will, it is hoped, enable the New Jersey lines to meet their rental in future out of their own earnings.

The earnings of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, and the Flemington branch, 12 miles, were in 1873:

From passengers	$195,220 62
From mails	5,755 93
From express matter	4,974 07
From general freights	938,228 30
From miscellaneous sources	5,040 79
	$1,149,222 76

EXPENSES.

For conducting transportation	$288,956 40
For motive power	210,399 27
For maintenance of cars	73,656 60
For maintenance of road	292,950 38
	$865,962 65

Showing a balance to credit of Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch, for 1873, of | $322,310 11

The following statement gives the increase in business of the Belvidere Delaware line for 1873, over 1872, including the first three months of 1872, during which time the road was operated by the Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company:

First three months, 1872	$187,287 86
Last nine months, 1873	864,393 18
	$ 851,681 04
Total for 1873	1,149,222 76
Total net increase	$ 296,541 72

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873 was 397,153; and the average distance traveled by each passenger was 17 miles.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 20,753 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use), was 1,444,573 tons, embracing 1,224,528 tons of coal.

The actual cost of operating the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, including the Flemington branch, in 1873, was 71 93-100 per cent. of its receipts.

No comparisons of tonnage and passengers are made with 1872, as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company did not assume the management of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad until April 1st, 1872.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad and branches, 38 miles, and the United Railroads of New Jersey and branches, 238 miles; Belvidere Delaware Railroad, 68 miles, and Flemington branch, 12 miles, and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, 61 miles, including feeder, in 1873, were:

From United Railroads of New Jersey	$5,516,739 93
From Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch	1,148,222 76
	$6,664,962 69
Delaware and Raritan Canal	1,690,199 12
Total earnings during 1873	$11,255,062 81

EXPENSES.

Of the United Railways of New Jersey	$6,792,188 08
Of the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and Flemington branch, including rent (*$272,310 11*)	1,148,222 76
Of the Delaware and Raritan Canal	883,321 46
	$8,823,732 27
Total net earnings of railroads and canals in 1873	$2,431,330 54
Increase on bonds of United Railroad Co	$1,163,570 24
Dividends to shareholders	1,248,450 00
Making the rental	$3,117,020 24
Less net earnings of railroads and canals in 1873	2,431,330 54
Showing a loss on the New Jersey railroads and canals of	$685,689 70

The net profit of the Pennsylvania Railroad after paying interest and dividends, &c., as above stated, was | $2,198,767 14
From which deduct loss on New Jersey railroads | 685,689 70

Leaving as surplus net profits on the whole line from New York to Pittsburgh, after providing for a 10 per cent. dividend, and interest, &c., | $1,513,077 44

The business of 1874, it is believed, after 1873, will show but little, if any, loss in working them, the large expenditures made to lessen the cost of moving and handling freight upon them having now nearly completed, in consequence of the want of these facilities, the expenses of the freight department in 1873 very nearly equaled its receipts, leaving a margin of profit of *but* 32-100 of a mill per ton per mile.

The bridge recently placed by the New Jersey Central Railroad Company across the Raritan at Amboy which now seriously impairs the free navigation of that river as granted by the State authorities, threatens to still more seriously interfere hereafter with the business of this great national highway, which forms an important link of the only *internal water avenue* of commerce between the seaboard cities. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has endeavored to obtain from that Company a modification of the plan of their bridge, so as to remove this difficulty, but as yet without success. As at present located and constructed it largely increases the risk of navigating that stream, and the expense of the towage of all boats and vessels passing it. Its interruption, therefore, even to a small extent, is of very great importance to the whole country. Negotiations are now pending with the New Jersey Central Railroad Company to alter this bridge so as to lessen the evil, as far as practicable, which, if successful, will end in the withdrawal of the suit now before the Supreme Court of the United States, for the abatement of this obstruction to navigation placed across this river only for the purpose of accommodating travel between New York and a waterine place at Long Branch, already amply provided with facilities of communication not excelled by those of any city in the world.

The earnings of the Delaware and Raritan Canal in 1873, on 44 miles of canal and 17 miles of feeder, from tolls, were:

From coal	$1,507,209 43
From steam towing	518,997 38
From miscellaneous	23,352 31
	$1,590,109 12

EXPENSES.

For maintenance of canal	$188,139 67
For canal operations, including drawbacks of 20c. per ton	944,893 29
For steam towing account	450,188 50
	883,321 46
Leaving net earnings in 1873 of	$706,778 66
Being an increase in net earnings over 1872 of	$195,219 91

The number of tons of freight moved was 2,754,837 658-2240, embracing 1,977,165 tons of coal. It was last year 2,857,532 1904-2240 tons, showing a decrease of 52,695 1299-2240 tons, or 2 9-10 per cent.

Notwithstanding the increased cost of towage by reason of the obstruction of the bridge across the Raritan, the average cost of moving freight was 977 1-100 cents per ton per mile, and for 1872 739 2-100 cents per ton per mile, showing a decrease of 62-100 cents per ton per mile. The actual cost of operating your canal was 56 35-100 per cent. of its receipts.

The canal is capable of accommodating a much larger tonnage than now passes through it without further delays for construction, and this must necessarily follow the growth in the population and wealth of the whole seaboard, if not interfered with by the obstruction referred to.

Its business has been well systematized by the General Superintendent, I. J. Wistar, and is now conducted with much economy and promptness.

The earnings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1873 were:

From passengers	$ 629,230 49
From freight	1,827,806 00
From express matter	47,139 10
From mails	30,748 41
From miscellaneous sources	94,703 39
Total (nearly $13,940 81-100 per mile of road)	$2,849,667 39

The operating expenses during same period were:

For conducting transportation	$ 872,256 99
For motive power	474,231 49
For maintenance of cars	398,890 03
For maintenance of road	1,179,382 33
	$3,413,310 84
Showing balance to the credit of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Co.	$426,756 26

The sources of revenue in 1873, compared with those of 1872, show the following increases and decreases:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Passengers		$ 14,653 79
Freights		134,743 98
Express matter		8,728 72
Mails	$ 3,175 21	
Miscellaneous	11,264 60	
Total net decrease		$185,685 67

The whole number of passengers carried in 1873, was 839,703, and in 1872, 1,001,233—a decrease of 62,530, or nearly 8 per cent.

The average distance traveled by each passenger was 20 miles, being 1.57-100 miles more than in 1872.

The number of tons of freight moved (including 191,988 tons of fuel and other materials for the company's use) was 2,356,294, embracing 959,259 tons of coal. It was, last year, 2,211,269 tons, including fuel and other materials for company's use, showing an increase of 144,965 tons, or over 6 5-10 per cent.

The actual cost of working the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad in 1873 was 88 84-100 per cent. of its receipts; but for the panic of September last, the results of the operations of this line would have been about the same as last year. The country at present drained by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, has a very limited local traffic, except in lumber, and the demand for this seemed to cease with the commencement of the late financial panic; and as the country traversed is poor, it purchases its supplies only for its immediate wants, and therefore, the consumption of merchandise fell off to the lowest point, and has not since revived. Another cause for the falling off in the gross receipts of the decrease in the oil trade, consequent upon the change that has occurred in the oil-producing territories of the region near Titus

en present were equally dissatisfied with the speaker and the Chair.

e applause that followed was so deafen- hat Mr. Earle gave it up.

l. Scott said it was due to the stockhold- know that the company desired the ap- tment of an unbiased committee to ex- e into the workings of the road from its tion to this day. [Applause.] He then over the grounds of the resolutions pro- d by the company.

trusted that the resolutions would be d almost unanimously. He knew they not be passed unanimously from what been shown in the reading of garbled re- . As to watering stock, he believed Col. nson's word would go as far as Mr. e's any time.

'm only sorry that he was not allowed to liate the subject personal to me, as I would have had an opportunity to reply to him. as he has remarked several times, I will n it for the time." I hope Mr. Stokes will pt the company's resolution."

he preamble and resolutions as suggested he company were then read, at the re- of a stockholder.

r. Steinmetz favored the proposition of the rd of Managers, because it was honestly gracefully made. He did not deem it er to take issue simply on account of the rence in phraseology of the resolutions.

ut of courtesy, the proposition should be pted. Do not let us forget that any issue veen stockholders and the Board of Man- ment has its effect upon the stock in the ket. [Applause.] We are told that the ts are much above what we supposed to be, and therefore the stock should be er. But an issue simply would lower it. [plause.] [Cries of "Question."]

ir. Knight agreed to substitute for his reso- ons those suggested by the Board. [Ap- ause.]

ol. Scott proposed, if the company's reso- ons be adopted, that the resolutions of Mr. kes and Mr. Earle be referred to the com- tee, Mr. Earle now withdrew his resolu- s.

he question being put on the several reso- ons and preamble, they were severally pted.

Mr. Hulme in a Happy Mood.

fr. John Hulme now took the floor and re- arked that when Mr. Stokes had referred to opposition to the Pennsylvania Railroad mpany he supposed he referred principally him.

fr. Stokes—No, sir; I believe you to have n always impartial. [Laughter and ap- ause.]

fr. Hulme said he had been told that if he i not come to the meeting there would be fun.

'e said that he had attended the meetings the company for two reasons; one to have e reports critically examined and not always epted as reported, and another was the nagement of the fast freight lines. The company had itself at length ac- pted, as shown by the resolutions offered; e second he did not propose to discuss.

He concluded by offering resolutions to the ect that the Board of Directors, for the pur- se of complying with the new Constitution, all keep open a book for the inspection of e stockholders, with the names of the stock- olders and the amount of stock held.

Colonel Scott said the company would do so thout a resolution if it was a law of the nd. If it was an attempt to bring the com- ny under the new Constitution he was op- sed to it by legal advice. He knew Mr. ulme would not embarrass the company and ould withdraw it.

Mr. Hulme cheerfully withdrew it. [Ap- ause.]

He then offered the following:

Resolved, That in all elections affecting the rectors, the article of the new Constitution lative to minority representation and cumu- tive voting be complied with.

Col. Scott said this would also bring the mmittee in conflict with the new Constitu- on. All such questions, however, should be ferred to the committee which will have the wer to nominate.

Mr. Hulme—In due deference to Col. Scott, will withdraw this also. [Laughter and ap- lause.]

He had another. [Applause.]

The resolution was to the effect that all the laried officers of the company should devote eir time to the watching of the interests of he company, and not act in any capacity for ny other company."

Col. Scott moved the reference of the resolu- ion to the committee provided for. He took it that the resolution was intended especially or his benefit.

Mr. Hulme denied this.

Salary.

Col. Scott continued, saying that he had harge of the connections of the Pennsylvania ailroad, and traveled a good deal, and always ndeavored to do a good day's work for the 'ennsylvania Railroad Company. [Applause.] le hoped this matter would be left to the anagement of the company, and hoped that o such resolution of censure should be passed pon either the company or him.

Col. Scott explained that he never received ne dollar for service from any connecting oad of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Such would be a direct opposition to the laws of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. [Applause.]

Mr. Hulme, in the goodness of his heart, was willing to withdraw the resolution, pro- vided Colonel Scott would say that no officer in connection with a leased line received a double salary.

Colonel Scott said there were some who drew salaries from two roads, but in such cases the salaries were a union of both companies in the payment of the same, and he would say that even then poorly paid.

Mr. Hulme withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Hulme offered another to the effect that the report of the committee to be ap- pointed be printed in five daily newspapers, every day until the election of directors, with the names of the directors nominated. Passed.

Mr. Steinmetz—I have a notice that our stock has just gone up $1 per share. [Ap- plause.]

Mr. Hulme offered another resolution, to the effect that the stock of the sinking fund should not be voted in the election for Direc- tors.

Mr. Scott said that this fund has been voted but on few important questions, and then by the Trustees, and he did not know whether such a thing would ever be necessary again. He was satisfied that the Board of Trustees were as conscientious as any other trustees.

Mr. Hulme, at the suggestion of Mr. Knight, amended the resolution to the effect that no stock in sinking fund shall be voted at the election of Directors. Passed.

Mr. Cuyler then offered a vote of thanks to His Honor, the Mayor, for the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he had presided over the meeting. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Earle then read his resolution, "No. 2," the crowd meantime leaving, which was re- ferred to the committee to be appointed.

Mr. Millikenmasked for information relative to the Treasurer's report, and hoped it would be printed with the annual report.

Col. Scott—It will be so published, or read now.

The suggestion that it be printed was ac- cepted.

He then offered a resolution to the effect that the Board of Managers take steps to afford all facilities possible to manufacturers along the line of the road in Pennsylvania.

An amendment to include New Jersey was offered.

The resolution as amended was offered and laid on the table by a heavy vote, after which an adjournment followed.

RIVER PACKETS.

FROM BELFAIR.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Hunt- ington, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY TUESDAY, 6 P. M., on arrival of the 1.28 P. M. train from Pittsburgh.

THE STEAMER

ANDES,

CHARLES MUHLEMAN.....Commander, Will leave as above.

ZANESVILLE.

For Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY TUESDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

CARRIE BROOKS,

HARRY DARLINGTON.....Captain. Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

MALLIE RAGON.

Captain.....J. W. WILLIAMSON
Clerk.....H. C. CALDWELL

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

CINCINNATI.

For Cincinnati.

THURSDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

EXCHANGE.

S. SHUMAN.....Commander.
J. M. VANDERGRIFT.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis.

EVERY THURSDAY, March 12, 4 P. M., POSITIVELY.

THE TOWBOAT

Rover and Barges,

GREENLEE.....Captain

Will leave as announced above.

Through receipts given to Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

For Freight apply to

GRIEST & MACKEY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. PAUL.

For St. Louis, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATURDAY, March 14.

THE SPLENDID TOWBOAT

Iron Mountain and Barges.

WM. C. GRAY.....Master

Will leave as announced above.

The Iron Mountain is now ready to receive Freight for all points on the Upper Mississippi.

For Freight only apply to

GRIEST & MACKEY, or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. Or to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

A. A. McCARTY,

NO. 64 FOURTH AVENUE,

BROKER.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES,

AND

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Trs

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 11, 1874.

In local affairs there is but little animation, the dullness which prevails over the whole country characterizes all our markets. Perhaps an exception to this rule may be the Liberty street grocery and commission houses, who report some activity in sales, coming from the retail dealers of the immediate neighborhood.

At this season of the year it is singular to report an easy money market. A year ago we were going through one of the most stringent seasons ever experienced; the banks were straitened to their utmost and commercial paper of undoubted standing was offered in every bank parlor in town. To-day, the money institutions here have plethoric deposits and are complaining of inability to make profitable investments, paper which will bear inquiry is scarce and readily absorbed without going out of the regular channels.

The increased value of the currency will not account for this, as all of the extra issue of the "reserves" has been absorbed by the Eastern cities; a decrease in the demand for money is among dealers to operate. Prices in the dull lines appear to have touched bottom. If such proves to be the situation we may soon look for an improvement. The receipts of crude continues large—in excess of any year since oil was discovered.

There was nothing done here. The following are the sales reported at

PARKER'S.

7,000 bbls United.....$1 60@
4,000 bbls Union.....1 65@1 70

Other dispatches quoted Union $1 60@1 65; United $1 50@1 60.

REFINED.

We have not a single new feature to notice in regard to prices or demands. The current rates at the works free on cars 19¾c; in a jobbing way, the usual advance is obtained.

Philadelphia—Market quiet at 14¾c; April 14¾a 15c; May 15¼@15¾c.

New York—Spot 14¾c; first half April 15c.

Market quiet; city $1 70; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—The "Herald" says: On upper Road small lots were selling at $1 70, and large lots could not be purchased at $1 75@1 80. At Market at Parker's $1 68@1 70 for Union and $1 60 for United pipes. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 75
200 bbls upper road, spot.....1 70
500 bbls upper road, spot.....1 73¾
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....1 75
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 60
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 60
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 60
2,000 bbls Parkers, United.....1 60
2,500 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 70
2,000 bbls Parkers, Union.....1 70

ROUSEVILLE, March 11.—Market quiet at $1 55.

TIDIOUTE, March 11.—Market quiet and sales at $1 47½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 11.—Market quiet and dull; quoted at $1 65@1 70.

OIL CITY, March 11.—Market not opened; nominal at $1 60@1 70.

TITUSVILLE, March 11.—Market weak at $1 70.

PARKER'S, March 11.—Market quiet and but little doing; Union pipe $1 60@1 65; United pipe about $1 57½; other lines $1 55.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Closing 10.—Crude, in bulk, offered at 6¾c from first hands; 6¾c for contracts, without buyers; shipping order at 10¾c; sales of 2,000 bbls. Refined weak at 24¾c for spot; 15c bid for first half April; 5,000 bbls first half April sold at 15c. Cases quiet at 29¾c. Philadelphia quiet; refined 14¾c; 3,000 bbls sold at this price; last half March 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Market quiet; S. W. 14¾c; crude 6¼c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, April, 14¾a15c; May, 15¾a15¾c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S W Young	Cosmos O W	468
Bushnell	Crystal O W	1,923
Duncan	American O W	692

Crude Oil received by Rail and River:

Bbls.		Bbls.
Cosmos O W	468	American	692
Crystal O W	1,923		
Total		2,483

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R., and P. R. R.

WEST PENN DESPATCH, March 11, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & Frew	Warden, Frew & Co	863
Wormser, M & Co	Waring, B & Co	50
Total		413

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn Railroad.

Waring & King..... Waring, K & Co, Phila... 575

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been fair of through stock and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. The quality of the offerings about the same as usually offers here. The market has ruled active and brisk at prices 4c higher than ruled last week. The attendance of buyers fair and at this writing nearly everything in the yards is sold. On Monday trade was light, only thirty-two head being weighed, on Tuesday one hundred and fifty-five head, and to-day eight hundred and sixty-nine head.

Market closes firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $6 65; prime, 1,300 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $6 40 to $6 50; prime 1,200 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; fair 1,100 ℔ steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 75; fair 1,000 ℔s steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; stockers, fine and smooth, $4 00 to $5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. The market is active and strong at prices from ¼ to 4c higher than ruled last week. No very good hogs in the yards at present, but if here would sell readily at $6 50. Sales of prime range from $6 25 to $6 40. At this writing all the good hogs are sold and market closes firm. The advance general on all grades. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $6 50; prime Philadelphia, $6 25 to 6 40; prime Yorkers, $6 75; fair Yorkers, $5 50; common, $5 to $5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week fair. The market is active, a large number of sheep changing hands. The quality of the offerings fair. There is some difference of opinion regarding prices; sellers claim that rates are much the same as last week, while buyers say there is a full shilling advance. However, all agree the market is active and firm. Following are the closing rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 ℔s, fine wool, $7 00; extra 95 ℔s, fine wool, $6 75; extra 90 ℔s, fine wool, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 80 ℔s, fine wool, $6 to $6 25.

Corn Shipments to Liverpool.

The steamer Crescent City left this port Saturday evening for New Orleans. In her cargo was an invoice of 50,000 bushels of Illinois river corn, purchased by Captain Joe Reynolds, through Messrs. Girthwein & Mersman. This corn was bought for Liverpool, and is only one of several shipments hereafter to be made by Captain Reynolds to the same market, via New Orleans.—St. Louis Globe.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, March 11, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $209,000. Customs receipts $488,000.

MONEY

closed easy at 3a4 per cent.

GOLD

ranged at 111¾a112, closing at 112. Carrying rates flat to 4 per cent. Clearings $17,000,000.

STERLING

closed firmer at $4 84 for sixty days, and $4 87a4 87½ for sight.

GOVERNMENTS

strong with good demand.

U. S. coupons, 1881	119¾	5-20s, '67	119¾
5-20s, '65	117	5-20s, '68	119
5-20s, '64	119	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65	119¾	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, '65, new	118¾	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Tennessee, old	91¾	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, new	90	North Carolina, old	98¾
Virginia, new	40	North Carolina, new	19¾

STOCKS

in early dealings declined ¼a¾, but soon recovered, became strong in last hour, and closed at an advance of ¼a1¾ in the entire list. The principal activity and improvement were in Union Pacific Lake Shore, Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Wabash and Western Union. Sales between ten and two o'clock 137,300 shares. Short interest very large, and market closed strong at about the highest prices of the day.

Canton	70	St. Paul preferred	64¾
W. U. Telegraph	75¾	Toledo & Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	31¾	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	96	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	76	Terre Haute	11
American express	61	Do preferred	30
U. S. Express	71¾	Chicago & Alton	104¾
Pacific Mail	43	Do preferred	107
New York Central	106¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30½
Erie	44¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	78¾
Do preferred	70	Burlington & Quincy	103
Harlem	130¾	Lake Shore	79¾
Do preferred	130	Panama	31¾
Michigan Central	88	Illinois Central	106
Pittsburgh	87¾	Union Pacific	33¾
Northwestern	54	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Do preferred	72	Union Pacific bonds	85¾
Rock Island	105¾	Hartford & Erie	1¾
New Jersey Central	104¾	Delaware & Lack	116¾
St. Paul	43¾	Bankers' Bills	4 84¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 11, 1874.

FLOUR—Market steady; good to choice shipping superfine extra $5 00a5 90; Minnesota $6 00a6 70.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 spring $1 24; No. 2 $1 19¾ regular; $1 21 fresh cash, $1 20¾ seller April, $1 24¾ seller May. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 61¾c cash, 61¾c seller April, 64¾c seller May; rejected 60a60c. Oats dull and lower; strictly fresh 44¾a44¾c cash, 44c seller April. Rye steady; No 1, 86a86½c, strictly fresh. Barley steady; No 1, $1 50a1 52; No 2, $1 37a1 40.

PROVISIONS—Market unsettled. Pork closed steadier; cash nominal $14 37, seller April $14 50, seller May $14 75. Lard steady with moderate demand and quoted 8½c seller April. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾c loose; short rib middles sold at 8c packed. Bacon firm; shoulders 6¼c; short rib middles 8¾a8¾c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Cotton weak at 16¼c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine Western and State $5 85a6 15; common to good $6 20a6 40; good to choice $6 45a6 90. Whisky a shade firmer at 91c. Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring $1 35a1 54; No 2 Milwaukee $1 51a1 60; No 1 spring $1 54a1 55. Barley quiet at malt quiet. Corn scarce and firmer; new Western mixed 85a85c; new and old afloat 89a91c. Oats less heavy; mixed Western 60a60c; white 61a66c. Hay quiet and heavy at $1 60. Hops steady at 28a32c. Groceries dull. Leather steady at 27¼a30c. Pork heavy at $16. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles heavy; long clear 9¼a9¾c. Lard heavy at 9¾c spot, 9¾c April. Butter firm; Western 22a40c. Cheese firm at 11a16¼c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Trade movement with the manufacturers' agents was slow and unsatisfactory to-day, and the market was feverish and excited, owing to a break in certain makes of prints and domestics. Atlantic sheetings reduced ¼c. The "Daily Bulletin" says: "The following prints are reduced by agents: Arnold's 9¼c, Garner 8c cash, Amoskeag 7c cash, Allen's 9¼c, and Bristol 9c." Prints selling freely at reduced prices. Woolens quiet. Shawls active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Cotton, flour and barley quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 45. Corn firm at 63a63½c. Oats scarce and firmer at 51c. Rye steady at $1 01. Pork easier at $15.15 12. Lard dull and nominal; steam 8¾a8¾c; kettle 9c. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand; shoulders 5¾a5¾c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8c. Bacon quiet at 6¾a8¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at 90c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 11.—Flour active; superfine $5 95. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 59¾; No 2, $1 49¾; No 1 spring, good at full prices; No 2, 43¾c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61c. Rye firm; No 1, fresh, 85c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 1, $1 62½.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 11.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana $1 60a1 65. Corn strong at 86c. Oats steady at 57a58c. Rye firm at 99a99c. Provisions firm. Pork nominal at 25a26c. Bulk shoulders 5¾a5¾c; clear rib 8¼a8¼c. Bacon 6a8c. Lard 9¾c. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky 90¾c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, March 11.—Flour—demand fair and market firm. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced; amber Michigan $1 50, seller April $1 53¾, seller May $1 57; red winter $1 51. Corn dull and declined; high mixed, cash and seller April 60¾c, seller June 62c; no grade 65½c. Oats active; No 1, 56c; No 2, 49½c.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 11.—Wool quiet. Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, extra, medium and double extra quarter, Michigan, fine delaine and X, 47a48c; fine and fine medium delaine, 45a46c; fine clothing XX and above, 44a45c; fine medium clothing, 43a44c; medium clothing, 42a43c; low and coarse, 40a41c; fine unwashed, 30a32c; medium unwashed, 32a34c; coarse unwashed, 30a31c; Canada combing, 42a43c; Canada clothing, 40a41c; Canada coarse, 38a39c; Canada unwashed, 30a32c; Texas, California and Oregon, 30a32c; pulled, extra, 42a43c; pulled, superfine, 40a41c; pulled, No 1, 38a39c; pulled, No 2, 32a34c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—Cotton quiet at 15¼c. Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 70a72c. Oats firmer at 54a55c. Pork $15.15. Bulk shoulders 6c; clear rib 8c; clear 8¼c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard—tierce 9c; keg 9¾c. Whisky 91¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Flour in improved demand; superfine $5a5 05; Wheat dull; red $1 60a1 65. Rye steady at 99a99c. Corn in good demand; new yellow 84c; old 86c. Oats dull; white 64a65c; mixed 56a58c. Whisky in improved demand at 91c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, March 11.—Wheat quiet; No 1 red $1 56; No 2, $1 45a1 45. Corn steady at 64a65c. Oats dull at 48a50c. Petroleum dull; standard white in car lots 11¾a12c; Ohio test to 150, 16a16¼c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, March 11.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee $1 57. Corn firm at 86c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky 90c.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ore and pig metal for the week ending Saturday, March 7, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore.	Tons.	Shipments. Pig.	Ore.	Pig.
St. L. A. and T. R. R. W	926	251			10
A. and P. R. W. to St. L	1,940				
A. and P. R. W., Carondelet	870				
A. and St. L.					20
St. L. V., T. H. and I. R. W			170		410
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W			100		1,000
R. R. I. and St. L. R. W			60		100
St. and M. R. R		20			10
St. L. & B. and S. I. R. W			600		10
Lower Mississippi river		5			
Total tons	1,805	2,146	940		871
Week previous	2,216	1,845	930		855
Since January 1	13,862	10,266			
Lead by A. and P. R. W	120	Last week			150
Zinc ore by A. and P. R. W	360	Last week			

Total zinc ore received since January 1, tons, 1,110 —Republican.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., March 11, 1874.

River stationary, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 34 degrees at 6 P. M.

Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., March 11, 1874.

River thirteen feet and falling. Clear and cold. Tiger, Veteran and Baltic passed down. Iron Valley passed up. Michigan departed with a tow of coal for Cincinnati.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., March 11, 1874.

Clear and cold. River twelve feet eight inches and falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks, for Zanesville, 6 A. M.; Express, for Parkersburg, at 11 A. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—River thirty feet six inches and falling. Arrived—R. W. Skillinger, Pittsburgh; James D. Parker, Memphis; Thomas Sherlock, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 11.—River risen two inches in the last twenty-four hours, but was stationary at 6 P. M., with eleven feet eight inches in canal, and nine feet eight inches in Indiana chute. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Pat Rogers, Cincinnati; Paragon, Cincinnati; Anna, Tennessee river; Arlington, Memphis; Jno. Dippold and Sam Clark with barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Anna, Cincinnati; Paragon, New Orleans; Arlington, Cincinnati; Rogers, Memphis; Dippold and Clark, with empty barges, Pittsburgh. The John W. Garrett, due this evening, had not arrived at six P. M. The Grand Lake No. 2, came in late Tuesday night.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 11.—Clear and cold. Mercury 20 to 44 degrees. River fallen fourteen inches, with thirty-one feet by gauge. Port List: Down—Bermuda, Arkansas Belle, Red Cloud, Grey Eagle, Mary Ahern for Cincinnati. Hill and Dale, Bogue, Fayette, Roberts, Idlewild. Business fair.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 11.—River fifteen feet eight inches large on the shoals. Weather clear and cold. Arrived—Laura Davis, Cincinnati; Cooke, Paducah; Shippers Own, Upper Cumberland.

Cairo.

CAIRO, March 11.—Arrived—Thomas Means, Pomeroy; City of Helena, St. Louis; Gov. Allen, Ohio river. Departed—James Gilmore and Thos. Means, St. Louis; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Longworth, New Orleans. River risen two inches. Clear and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 11.—Captain Lee, of the steamer Phil Allen, says the overflow is not so bad as reported between here and Helena, and thinks the damage will be comparatively light. No further news from the crevasse at Sunflower. News from that quarter is anxiously expected. River stationary. Clear and cool. Arrived—Ben Franklin, Cincinnati. Departed—Crescent City and Scudder, New Orleans; Jo Kinney, Red river; Clarksville, Arkansas river; Fred Wilson, Pittsburgh; Tempest, Cairo.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, March 11.—Up—Yaeger. Down—Fannie Tatum. River rising; now forty feet ten inches above low water mark of 1871.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 11.—Arrived—John Kilgour, Cincinnati. Departed—Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Bee and barges and John Kyle, St. Louis. Cloudy and cool.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

JOS. SPERGER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. HIDDELL WATSON.

Phoenix Steam Brewery,

SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,

MALTSTERS AND BREWERS,

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBT. WATSON, Manager

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon	Williamson	Wheeling.
Messenger	Cox	Nashville.

MONONGAHELA eight feet and falling.

Boats Announced to Leave.

St. Louis	Hover	Greenlee, 4 P. M.
Cincinnati	Exchange	Shuman, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated eight feet water and falling. The weather was cold but otherwise pleasant.

THE Ste. Genevieve coal $80,000.

THE steamer Juniata was delayed on her downward trip by the storm.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain Cox, left for Nashville with a big trip.

THE steamer Carrie V. Kountz, Captain John Ness, is due from St. Louis.

FIVE steamers are being put in order for the mountain trade at Sook City.

GREEN RIVER has been too high the past two weeks for boats to make their landings.

A FLOATING boat, loaded with bulk oil, arrived at Louisville Tuesday for that market, from Kanawha.

THE steamer Granite State, broke her shaft on her last trip down. There will be no Portsmouth packet on Friday.

MR. GEO. LORD, of the firm of Lord & Peake, New Orleans, and Capt. Hiram Hazlett, of the same city, are on a visit to Shreveport.

THE Pat Cleburne made the round trip from Memphis to Chicot City, a distance of 460 miles, in less than 51 hours, and made 73 landings.

TELEGRAM reports three feet six inches at Oil City and falling. Trade on the landing was moderately active. A good deal of freight was shipped.

THE towboats Fred Wilson, John A. Wood and Oakland, arrived at New Orleans last Friday with 986,000 bushels of coal in forty-nine boats.

VAL. P. COLLINS has purchased Capt. C. G. Pearce's new barge, Charley Gordon, for $4,000, for the Ironton, Cincinnati and Louisville Iron Barge Line.

SATURDAY'S Memphis "Avalanche" says: "The river opposite this point is two feet two inches below the high water of 1867, and is even with the highest level of tide of January, 1874."

THE splendid steamer Exchange, Captain Shuman, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville this day. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind. The clerk are our clever friends Vandergrift and Harbison.

UNITED STATES Local Inspectors Fisher and Denny yesterday inspected the ferry boat Bon Ton, at Anderson Ferry. Her boilers were submitted to a hydrostatic pressure of 100 pounds, and she was permitted to carry sixty-seven pounds steam.

NAT F. DREW, an old and well known Cumberland and Mississippi river pilot, died at his home in Smithland, Ky., on Tuesday last, of Bright's disease. The deceased was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1819, and removed to this country when a small boy.

THE Cincinnati "Gazette" says: From Capt. Campbell, of the Fleetwood, we learn that the Granite State broke her shaft above Huntington Saturday night. Capt. Kerr will permit her to work her way down to Portsmouth, and send here for a new shaft.

THE Shotwell Coal and Mining Company are furnishing coal to steamboats at their mines, near Caseyville, at nine cents per bushel. They are also furnishing coal at the same figure to steamers round-down stream, charging nothing for the use of barges.

THE Fleetwood was detained at Huntington for ten hours on her last trip, occasioned by the strike of the employees of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, who refused to unload her. After a time a force of men was got together, and the boat's trip transferred to the railroad.

THE New Orleans "Picayune" says: The drop in Red river rates here is having its effect at the other end of the line. Cotton freight at Shreveport having fallen to fifty cents a bale. Keep the ball rolling, gentlemen. There is plenty of money to stand this sort of thing; shippers enjoy it, too, only they haven't got enough freight to make low prices an object.

HOW IS THIS FOR A TOWBOAT.—The Grand Lake was making fast time when she passed Vicksburg last Friday on her way to Louisville. She made the run from a point opposite Vicksburg around the second point and out of sight, a distance of twelve miles, in forty-eight minutes, which is equal to the Bob Lee's time on her fast run.

THE Davenport "Democrat" of the 6th says: The prospects now are good for an early opening of navigation, as well as unusually large crops on the river during the coming months. Last year the old Keokuk Northern line had everything to itself, and only its locals were seen on the waters of the upper Mississippi. This season there will be some eight or ten competing in the Dubuque and St. Paul business. Joseph Reynolds, of McGregor, will take the river with a number of towboats and barges, and Captain Swasey will have charge of the Diamond Jo. line.

THE Memphis correspondent of the Cincinnati "Gazette," March 9, says: The recent rains flooded Obion river, which rose 28 feet in one night, sweeping away an immense number of logs and stacks, considerable cotton, and even a large number of horses, cattle, hogs and sheep. The general rule farmers along the Mississippi, above here, and those on inland creeks, have moved their stock and household goods to the levee. Nothing but the cabins, logs and staves, and now camping out in open air, waiting for the water to recede. Hereto fore the case is the same, but up White and Arkansas rivers a far greater amount of valuable property and live stock have been lost by the rapid rise and subsequent, to them, swell in both rivers. On Friday night White river rose ten feet at Batesville, and all day Saturday the rise was at the rate of ten inches an hour, reaching a point never before known. Reports from the country so that farmers in some places had only time to escape with their families to the hills, leaving their stock to be swept away. When the immense Legal Tender came down, hundreds of cattle and horses were seen on farms standing knee deep in the water, their escape to the hills being cut off by ravines at the base of the hills, being full of water, and a swift current surging through. The loss of life is as yet reported, but it is more than probable that there will be, as the water rose rapidly, and in some places boats and rafts had to be used to escape from the dwellings to the hills.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Jones, & Co 1 bdle sundries; M Byers, 18 bbls spirits; C O Perrine, 2 kgs hops; E Caufield & Bro 10 bbl 8 wine; G Glass, 5 do; Jas Callery, 1 grease; Allen W & J, 10 bbl 8 boards; A W Mellon, 27 doors; Frazier, M & Co 94 bdls paper; Voigt M A & Co 10 bbls oil; Jno Caldwell, 4 bbl cider, 4 bbls do; 44 bbl apples; J Rhoads, 1 bag 6 seed; Loh & Cooley, 2 bls feathers 6 bx eggs; J Henkel, 26 bags 7 seed; J Hammitt & Co, 1 bbl 8 wine; Reis & Bircher, 90 bbl onions; E Edmondson, 28 bbls 8 grass; M B Cochran, 3 bxs 8 ware; E Edmondson, 10 bbls husks; A L Murphy, 1 mowers; John M Irwin, 1 desk; McQueen A D, 2 cars lumber; W W Rigdon, 1 do; D Leonard, 1 car shingles; M F Herron, 2 cars hay; H Rea, ¾ bbl butter, 3 kgs eggs; McWhinney & Co, 40 bdls spokes; Jno Hogan & Bro, 68 bbls hubs; Scott Wilson, 4 bdls eggs, 8 tubs butter; J M Cooney, 10 do; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; S W Jenkins & Bro, 300 do; Dilworth & Co, 200 pigs lead; Elwood & McC, 200 bbls flour; Jno Wilson & Son, 100 do; Manuel B L, 9 crates ware; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Schomaker & Co, 100 do, 400 sks do; C F Murray, 36 bbls leather; R Fox & Co, 5 bbls eggs, 3 kgs butter; Langfitt & Co, 5 bags limestone; Arbuckle & Co, 10 doz brooms; L J Blanchard, 30 do; Dinz G & Co, 39 sks feathers; W Wallace, 1 car lime; G M Storck, 2 cars scrap iron; Miller & Co, 100 bbls lime; Bahmer Bros & Co, 2 bbls eggs, 2 kgs butter; Loh & Cooley, 55 kgs lard, 3 bbls do, 2 kgs a butter; Geo A Kelly, 1 bbl oil; Caskey & Co, 20 bbls flour; 20 bbls flour; Phillips, Sons & Co, 6 bbls apples; Reed Bros, 1 car lumber; Mullen, Hay & Co, 1 car timber, 1 car shingles; J Munn, 2 cars lumber, 1 car shingles; J B Nichols, 1 lot old iron and rope.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Moorhead & Co, 1,017 plates spelter; Schomaker & Co, 9 bbls flour, 20 do d meal; F Seibert & Co, 2 pkgs wagon grease, 17 ice hams; Fgt Car and Chemical

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874.

	Cents
Gregor, James I. H., Marblehead, Mass	2
Herbert, Rose I., Decatur, Ala	2
Hemphill, Martin, Allegheny, Pa	3
O'Keefe, S. C., Rochester, N. Y	5
Parker, Lizzie, South Oil City, Pa	2
Smith, Thos., Turtle Creek, Pa	2
Swan, M., Pollock, Pa	3
Martin, Sarah, Vanport, Pa	3

E. C. NEGLEY, Postmaster.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCandless held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of the new-born infant, which was found in an Allegheny vault, as reported in yesterday's COMMERCIAL. Dr. Thorne who made the autopsy, testified his opinion was, that the child was born dead, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The mother of the child will be cared for by the Poor Board.

The Distressed Mules

Judge White, of the District Court, yesterday sat for the purpose of hearing the argument on the motion for an injunction to restrain the city of Allegheny, through one of its tax collectors, from selling a lot of mules belonging to the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway, which had been distrained for taxes. The petitioner alleges that the taxes are not due. The Court suggested a further inquiry into the facts, and the counsel agreed to let the case remain in *statu quo* for ten days.

Obituary.

Mrs. Catharine Stettler, wife of Mr. Abner Stettler, a well known citizen of the Sixth ward, this city, died on Tuesday, from accidental injuries received some days since. Mrs. Stettler, when engaged hanging up clothes in the back yard of her house, accidentally fell and broke her arm. It was afterwards ascertained that she had also sustained internal injuries, and being very infirm, it was thought from the first that she could not recover. The deceased was sixty-five years of age.

A Charge of Murder.

An information was made yesterday before Acting Mayor McMasters, charging Joan J. Wunderlich with the murder of Edward Sweeney. William J. Sweeney, brother of deceased, is the prosecutor. The charge grows out of the difficulty at the Relief Engine House, an article appearing in print last and the fact that Sweeney, who was struck with a poker by Wunderlich, died on Sunday. The accused, who is now under bail in the sum of $2,000 for aggravated assault and battery, was arrested and held for a hearing. No application will be made to-day in court for release on bail.

East End Festival.

The fair and festival for the benefit of the new Baptist church, in course of erection on Penn avenue, will be held in Liberty Hall, on the afternoon and evening of Thursday and Friday, March 19th and 13th. This afternoon there will be a fair and supper, and on Friday evening, in addition to the supper, there will be an exhibition of tableaux and "Mrs. Jarley's Wax Figures." The entertainment will be enlivened with music both evenings, and the ladies have taken special pains to make the supper first class. Those who attend will have a real good time, and also contribute their mite in aid of a very deserving church enterprise. The indications are that the hall will be crowded during the continuance of the festival.

Serious Accident.

A serious accident happened on Tuesday in Sharpsburg, to Mr. S. McCrickert, of the firm of McCrickert & Co., Liberty street. He had gone up to Sharpsburg in a carriage, in company with Mr. Wm. F. Gardner, of the People's Insurance Company, and another gentleman, on business. While driving through the village, the driver dropped his whip, and stopping the carriage started back to pick it up. The horses began to run off with the three gentlemen in the close carriage, and no one on the box. The gentleman, whose name we did not learn, opened the door and jumped out with the intention of stopping the horses, but he fell headlong on the street. Mr. Gardner also leaped out, but the horses by this time were running, and he fell violently on the ground, though neither sustained much injury. Mr. McCrickert remained in the carriage, and fared much worse. The horses ran about two squares, when the carriage struck one of a post on the sidewalk, and almost demolished the vehicle. Mr. McCrickert was thrust violently through the window in the front of the carriage, and was very badly cut about the face. He also came very near losing his eyes. Another carriage was procured, and the parties returned to the city. Mr. McCrickert was conveyed to his home at Edgewood, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he will be confined for several days to come.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"Divorce," as played by the Fifth Avenue Theater Company, is a success in every sense. Crowded houses attest the favor with which theatrical talent is received here. The same play will be repeated this evening.

On Monday next, Mr. Hernandez Foster will appear at the Opera House in the nautical drama of "Jack Harkaway." Mr. Foster is at home in Pittsburgh, and no doubt will fill the house with old time friends and personal acquaintances.

Academy of Music.

The excellent minstrel performance given by Carncross & Dixey's troupe at the Academy, last evening, was witnessed by a large and fashionable audience, despite the counter attractions offered elsewhere. The company never did better than on this occasion, and as a result everybody was more than pleased. The first part consists of a number of fine songs, some sentimental, some comic, and a great number of sparkling jokes; the second part, of burlesques, singing, dancing, and a very funny pantomime.

The sale of seats proceeds briskly every day, at the music store, No. 80 Smithfield street, and at the box-office of the Academy, where the gentlemanly treasurer, Mr. McCormick, can be found almost any hour, ready to meet the wants of all in a courteous way.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Both the matinee and evening performances at this cosy, popular theater were largely attended. The company is a fine one, and made the most of an excellent variety bill to-night. Remember, H. W. Williams has his benefit on Thursday evening, 19th inst.

Library Hall.

The first costume concert, given by Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard's Musical Union, was immensely enjoyed by a fair audience last evening. The pleasant dress of the singers is a novelty well calculated to please any audience, and next week should enlist a requisition an unusual number of opera glasses. "Oldde Folkes at Home" was charmingly rendered by Mr. Bernard; and "The Chorusses" elicited a hearty encore, as did most of the pieces sung. Sweet Genevieve was most delightfully sung by Mad. Decesco. "A Robe on the Piazza" by Tino. M. Brown, Master and Pupil, by Mr. and Mrs. Barnard and the "Two Farts Tune" were equally well done. George Walton, the eminent tenor singer of New York, arrived last evening and will take part in the concert this evening, when a more than usually fine programme will be given. Tickets for sale at Kleber & Bros.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ORGANIZED.

The Twenty-third Ward Preparing.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third ward have now permanently organized a club, to be known as the Union League of Pittsburgh. At a second meeting held, Mr. E. F. Anderson, chairman of the committee, presented a constitution and by-laws for the government of the club, which, after amendment, was adopted.

On motion of T. W. DAVIS, the name of Union League of Pittsburgh was adopted.

The nating committee presented the following names for permanent officers of the club: President, R. J. Wilson; Vice President, George T. Oliver; Secretary, F. F. Smith; Treasurer, Joseph L. Lytle.

On motion the several officers named were unanimously elected.

The committee on Furnishing, through its chairman, reported and were continued, with instructions to complete the furnishing of the hall. Geo. T. Oliver, Esq., was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. T. W. DAVIS, rules were adopted relative to the hours of keeping open the club rooms, and it was decided that members could visit the rooms between 9 A. M. and 11 P. M., every day except Sundays.

The club will meet again next Tuesday evening.

BEDFORD AVENUE.

An Injunction Applied for—Argument to be Heard on Saturday.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, T. C. Lazear, Esq., counsel for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Construction Company, filed a bill in equity between said company and the city of Pittsburgh, and the commissioners and contractors for the improvement of Bedford avenue. This thoroughfare, as our readers know, is about to be improved under the Penn Avenue act. The plaintiffs allege in their bill, that they are the owners of a large number of lots on the Fourteenth ward, upon which are valuable buildings and machinery for the manufacture and enameling of brick; that the avenue has been located through said property, at a width of fifty feet, and for a distance of two hundred and twenty feet; that the grade is to be raised twenty to twenty-five feet above the level of the present grade, thereby destroying some of the buildings, and necessitating the removal of the works, at a very heavy loss. The plaintiffs do not admit the right of the defendants to thus enter upon and destroy their property; but if they have such right they must comply with that provision of the constitution which requires the payment or security of the damages before the taking of the property. The court is therefore asked,

First. To enjoin the construction of said avenue through the premises of the plaintiffs.

Second. If the court should not restrain the defendants altogether, then they are asked to restrain them until the damages are paid or secured.

The motion for a preliminary injunction was made, and the court fixed Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock, for a hearing.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Meeting of the Board of Commissioners —No More Loafing in Engine Houses —Action of the Monthly Committee Relative to the Recent Trouble Approved.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting last evening. Members present, Messrs. Chambers, Jones, Larimer, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Torry, Walton and Wilson, President.

The Chief Engineer reported twelve fires during February, with a loss as far as known of $14,575. Transfers of men were also reported. The report was approved.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraph covering repairs, &c., was approved.

The monthly committee report covering their visit to the various houses and recommendations for supplies, alterations and improvements, and the action of the committee regarding the late trouble at the Reiler engine house. The action of the committee was approved.

The Secretary reported that during the month of February warrants were issued for salaries and bills to the amount of $11,640 41.

The action of the Building Committee in the letting of the contracts for the construction of the new engine house corner of Bingham and Ninth streets, and the bell tower at the Walter house, was approved.

The resolution of Councils relative to the organization of an engine company in the Thirty-sixth ward was read, accepted and ordered to be filed. (The Commission has already acted upon this matter.)

The following resolution offered by Mr. Jones was adopted:

Resolved, that hereafter the name of no person shall be placed in the substitute list until confirmed as a substitute by the Commission and Chief Engineer.

NO LOAFING IN ENGINE HOUSES.

Some discussion occurred on the subject of loafing in engine houses and the question of discipline of the force. Mr. Chambers offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, that the Chief Engineer be and he is hereby instructed to notify the Fireman of each company that hereafter no person shall be admitted to the engine houses except when on business connected with the department, or upon presentation of a permit from one of the Board of commissioners or the Chief, Assistant Chief Engineer or Foreman.

Mr. Pitcairn presented an application for a third pumping of water from cellars on the South Side. Other members presented similar cases from different parts of the city and after discussion the work was declined.

After the transaction of other business, not of public importance, the Commission adjourned.

Summer Term

of Kenwood School, New Brighton, Pa., begins March 25th. TTaS

THE TRANS-ALLEGHANY CANAL.

Preliminary Meeting Yesterday.

Arrangements for the Convention Next Week.

Amendment and Enlargement of the Committees, &c., &c.

A meeting of the friends of the Trans-Alleghany Canal project was held in this city on Wednesday, February 18th, and a number of committees were appointed to make arrangements for the convention which will be held in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, March 19th, 1874, in pursuance of the resolution of adjournment of the Cumberland Convention of September 16th, 1873. Yesterday afternoon another meeting was held in the office of Thomas Moore, Esq., President of the Youghiogheny Navigation Company, and the list of committees amended to read as follows:

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION.

Frank Jones, R. C. Gray, James Park, Jr., Domenec Imbesm H. L. Bollman, Thomas Mellon, Max Moorhead, Henry A. Luglbin, Thomas S. Blair, William Nimick, William B. Lyon, Daniel Wallace, R. R. Palmer, T. B. Atterbury, James P. Barr, John Watt, David Bly, W. F. Logan, Theodore E. Tack, Peter Haberman, J. B. Smeaton, Thomas M. Bayne, J. K. Moorhead, Robert P. Nevin, Thomas Davis, B. D. Hays, Harry Oliver, Thomas MacConnell, John Harper, Joseph Finch, W. H. Brown, John F. Dravo, Col. Schoonmaker, Charles A. Dravo, George B. Hill, George H. Thurston, Thomas Marshall, Daniel O'Neil, J. G. Selbeneck, Joseph Walton, Simpson Horne, W. M. Moore, Bailey, Addison Lyon, James Watson, Thomas Moore, James I Bennett, P. H. Laufman, Thomas P. Roberts, Josiah King, Russell Street, James Kelley, William H. Mecuing, William Neeb, James Blackmore, A. P. Callow, Dr. A. H. Grosse, William B. Negley, Henry M. Long, Thomas Donnelly, William Phillips, William Frew, Edward C. Negley.

COMMITTEE ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Frank Cowan, B. S. Heath, J. J. Hazlett, E. C. Pechin.

COMMITTEE ON REPRESENTATION.

Braddock's Field—James McVay, J. N. Shallenberger.

McKeesport—Wm. Whigham, J. H. Flagler, W. D Wood, W. A. Dunshee, W. R Harrison, H. B. Sinclair, James Lynn, R. G. Bailey, Jacob Hill, Bernard Junker, Jesse Sill, David Clark, B. W. Rankin, J. G. Leeper, James P. White, James F. Ryan, Jas. Evans, Wm. Hartman, J. W. Patterson.

Elrod's—Stegbid Bryant.

Boston—Robert Cornell and Wm. Douglass.

Coulterville—James M. Love and Alex. Dietrich.

Alpsville—J. H. Rigley and John T. Bly.

Robbins—W. M. Robbins and Joseph Robbins.

Gaffney's—James Gaffney, John Gast and William Newlin.

Shaner's—A. G. McGrew, P. S. Todd and M. M. Osborne.

Buena Vista—C. Greenawalt, William Bell, Frank Patterson and Wm. McCoon.

Port Perry—Wm. Butt, John McCluskey and Geo. Miller.

Armstrong—C. H. Armstrong.

Moore's—Thomas Moore.

Sutterville—Eli C. Suter, A. M. Carline, James I. Marchand, Wm. Pierce, Jas. H. Hopkins and John Douglass.

Weis, Newton—Mr. Hanway, C. C. Markle, Israel Painter, James Trunick, A. G. Oliver, Milton Schroyer, and E. C. Leightly.

Smith's Mill—James Corey and J. H. Smith.

Broadford—J. M. Cochran, A. O. Tintsman and B. F. Overholt.

Mt. Pleasant—Israel Uncapher, C. S. Overholt, John Moyers, Dr. McConaughey, Daniel Shupe, Wm. D. Mullin, William M. Jordan, John A. Stoudifer, John T. Royle and James Neel.

Scottdale—Major Knap, Loucks, Larimer & Co.

Stroud's—Stroud Bros. and Chief, Richard Coulter, James C. Clarke, Daniel Reamer, Samuel Alwine, Thomas Coffey, John Jennings, J. M. Daniels, Wm. J. Barclay, H. C. Marchand, Edgar Cowan, H. G. Lomison.

Irwin—John Irwin, B. B. Copeland, A. L. McFarland, F. Z. Schellenberg, Wm. Wilson, Laufer, Horst & Co., R. & H. Fulton, Robert Ramsey, R. A. Hope and George Scull.

Dawson's—James Cochran, Sr.; C. E. Hubbs, James Cochran, Jr.; Jonathan Knight and A. S. Luce.

Connellsville—George F. Dawson, George A. Torrence, M. S. Stouffer, John Pinstman, Harry Welsh, L. M. McIlvar, Daniel Davidson, James Blackstone and J. B. Cavin.

Dunlap—Alex. Hill.

Uniontown—J. E. Ewing, C. E. Boyle, Robert Hogsett, Thomas Watt, W. H. Playford, R. M. Ferguson, John D. Reddig, A. M. Wilson and H. R. Beeson.

Indian Creek—D. W. C. Dumbauld.

Falls City—D. S. Stewart, Albert Stewart and W. C. McEwen.

Stewarton—Andrew Stewart.

Confluence—W. R. Mountain, F. R. Fleck, David Patton, R. R. Roddy, J. D. Carns, and Barney Winslow.

Dysina—N. G. Keim, Andrew J. Lyon, J. M. Baltzer, Wm. L. Hollstead, and W. C. Barr.

Somerset—J. W. Koontz, Stuzzman, W. J. Baer, Isaac Hugus, W. H. Picking, Henry Schell, John H. Uhl, and A. H. Coffroth.

Meyersdale—Jos. G. Meyers, James Gaither, Dr. Myers, Squire and Smith.

Garrett—Mr. Reigh.

Keystone Junction—J. J. Hoblitzell.

Philson's—Wesley Guffey.

Berlin—Samuel Philson.

South Hampton—Capt. W. Ways.

Mt. Savage—J. A. Millholland and C. Stack.

Cumberland—George A. Fearis, W. W. McKaig, A. P. Gorman, John Ritchie, Patrick Hemmill, M. Bannon, Lloyd Lowndes, Henry J. Johnson and Jack Weir.

Frostburg—H. T. Weld.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING AND HALL.

N. J. Bigley, B. B. Conrein, James Brown.

COMMITTEE ON COUNTY STATISTICS.

Allegheny, J. F. Dravo; Westmoreland, B. S. Heath; Fayette, R. C. Pechin; Somerset, Wm. Crawford, John Gaffney; Allegheny, Maj. G. A. Pearrie.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

B. S. Heath, John Guffey, and H. Clay Frick.

A resolution was passed directing special invitations to be sent to members of Congress, requesting committee in Pennsylvania and Maryland through which the proposed canal will pass, to attend the convention, which resolution was also referred to the chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, Judge Lowndes, Messrs. Morrell and Sedgwick and the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, and the Boards of Trade of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland.

A resolution was passed inviting W. D. Moore, Esq., to confer the address of welcome in behalf of the committee of Pittsburgh.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. John Guffey, Thomas Moore and Frank Cowan, was appointed to confer with the officers of the Pan Handle R. R. with respect to obtaining excursion rates for the Convention, and the Committee on Hall Arrangements was instructed to secure proper accommodations for the several committees. The meeting adjourned. FRANK COWAN, Secretary.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of *Ashley & Dickson* vs. Wm. Carmichael, Mercer county, bankrupt, the United States Marshal, as provisional assignee, was directed to make sale of certain property and to pay certain judgments.

In the case of James Shedle trustee, &c., vs. the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, debtor, Sarah Monfit of Pittsburgh was allowed to intervene in bankruptcy proceedings.

In the case of Frotman & Cohen, of this city, bankrupts, assignee was allowed to sell the good will, &c., of the paper known as the "Iron World."

In the case of Harper & Gutman, of Allegheny City, bankrupts, an order was made for the sale of certain accounts and uncollected debts.

In the case of W. H. Chiley, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, a petition for leave to sell certain property granted to Chas. Arenstial, after argument, was refused.

In the case of Reese Owens & Co. et al., of Pittsburgh, vs. Owens & Shannon, of this county, debtors, a bill in equity for injunction against Wm. Mountz et al., judgment and execution creditors, was presented, and a restraining order granted.

In the case of Arenstial, bankrupt, of Pittsburgh, an order was made for examination of said bankrupt before Register Hunter.

In the case of J. B. Smeathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co. et al., of Pittsburgh, debtors, D. Fomps, trustee, &c., was allowed to intervene in the bankruptcy proceedings.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Reed and Gilchrist for use vs. David Clark, the jury found for plaintiff the sum of $149 98.

The case of J. M. Gilchrist vs. James Trunick, action to recover upon a check, due bill and note, amounting in all to about $1,000, borrowed money. The defendant alleges that the money was advanced to the firm, of which both parties were members, and that plaintiff was to hold the firm for the amount. The suit grows out of partnership difficulties. On trial.

The jury in the case of Ryan and wife vs. Bigley and others, found for the plaintiffs the undivided half of the land in suit.

Ferguson vs. Ashe vs. The City of Allegheny. Action to recover for professional services rendered. This was a somewhat novel case. A Hungarian and his wife, in walking along the trestle work of the railroad in Allegheny city, fell through to the ground, and the woman sustained a fracture of the thigh. Some trouble was experienced in finding a physician, and Dr. Alcorn was eventually summoned, as he alleges, by the Secretary of the Poor Board. He reduced the fracture and attended to the patient until she recovered; but her husband was unable to pay the bill; the city refused to pay it, and the doctor brought suit. The Secretary of the Poor Board denied that he summoned the doctor, on behalf of the city, but only as an accommodation to the party injured. The jury found for the plaintiff the sum of ninety-two dollars.

W. C. Anghenbaugh vs. Adam Becker. Action in ejectment for a lot of ground in the Sixth ward. There was no defense, and the jury found for the plaintiff.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

223. Cadman & Son vs. Heilborner.
166. Lorier vs. Cadman.
246. Reed & Gilchrist vs. Bigley.
247. Same vs. Chess, Smythe & Co.
216. Pope vs. Barchfield et al.
243. Miller vs. Fitzsimmons et al.
244. Same vs. Miller, Forse & Co.
249. Chrisholm vs. Buenta.
192. Johnston vs. Johnston.
254. Rahin, for use, vs. Ames M. E. Church.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Edward C. Zernecki vs. William Lehman, an action for services rendered, a verdict for the defendant was rendered.

Henry Menold vs. Daniel Mize, an action to recover for passing; verdict for the defendant.

In the case of John B. Cribbs vs. A. Pillow, executor of the estate of M. V. Reich, a verdict for the plaintiff was returned in the sum of $91 64.

In the case of John Heil and wife vs. John Reutzel et al., action on a promissory note, the jury found for plaintiff the sum of $434.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Ackley vs. Dilworth, Jr.
Mulligan vs. The County of Allegheny.
Isenmiller vs. Palmer.
Crawford vs. Thornton.
Hosier, Wood & Co. vs. McDonald et al.
Cunningham vs. Cunningham admrs.
Fisher Bros. vs. Kuntz.
Wishmon vs. The County of Allegheny.
Lorentz et al, vs. Geib,
Bonsall vs. Bepmer.
Tangeer vs. Dilworth et al.
Fircke vs. Schimmer et al.
Brady vs. Sherlock et al.
Hartigope vs. McDonald.
Burns, O'Neil & Reilly vs. Richardson et al.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Robert Sawel was found guilty of illegal liquor selling and fined fifty dollars and costs of prosecution.

Matthew Marshall and Leonard Snyder were found guilty of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and also of larceny, on oath of Jeremiah Smith.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Carrigan and Welsh, charged with oath of Archy Wallace with aggravated assault and batter, is on trial.

Thomas Hamilton on oath of Nathan Bherud, for larceny, was found guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Smith J. Elain.
Karl Krass.
John Ragan.
Andrew Beck.
Albert Gordan.
Charles Ryan.
James Donovan.
Thomas Walter.
Sara Reed.
Conrad Orth.
Griffith Tayor.
Geo McCandless.
John Britt (2).
Leo. Hoffman.
Chas. Heinraman.

A Timber and Boom Company.

A certificate of incorporation has been issued by the Secretary of State of West Virginia to the Fishing Creek Timber and Boom Company, organized "for the purpose of manufacturing and selling timber of all kinds, and also for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a boom or booms on Big Fishing Creek, in Wetzel county, which corporation shall keep its principal office or place of business at New Martinsville, in said county of Wetzel, and is to expire on the first day of January, 1890." The company is organized in accordance with an act of the Legislature, passed December 22, 1873, the title of which is recited in said charter. Capital stock is limited to $500,000. Messrs. John A. Warden, Wm. Frew, Charles Lockhart, Ed. Oxnard, of Pittsburgh, and Septimius Hall, L. S. Hall and Wm. McHall, of West Virginia, are the incorporators.

THE LOST WATER BONDS.

Hearing in the Conspiracy Case Continued.

Testimony of the Teller and Bookkeeper.

Yesterday afternoon the hearing in the case of John Ross, Thomas S. Blair, Robert S. Dicks n, Frank Ardary and Robert J. Grier, charged, on oath of Peter Dressler, county detective, with conspiracy, was continued before Alderman McMaster, in the Court of Common Pleas. The testimony elicited is as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MR. GILLESPIE.

Mr. James Gillespie was sworn and testified as follows: Knew the Cashier, Robert J. Grier; saw him last fall; saw a cert ficate of the Blair Iron and Steel Company in his hand on Saturday and Monday; amount of certificate $25,000; Grier showed it to me in a house off Penn street.

Mr. Marshall here objected to any testimony tending to show that the money obtained by Mr. Jamison had been used to purchase this stock, because testimony previously elicited proved conclusively that the stock had been purchased before the transaction with Jamison occurred.

Colonel Bayne didn't pretend that he was able to show that the stock had been purchased by the money thus obtained, but held that the evidence was admissible as tending to establish the conspiracy between the parties.

Witness continued—Did not know the date of the note.

A NICE LITTLE PRESENT.

J. B. Livingston was sworn and testified as follows: I am acquainted with Grier, Ross, Blair, Ardary and Dickson, saw Ross, Grier and Blair have in his possession a certificate of the Blair Iron and Steel Company; that was in March or April; the amount of the certificate. Saw him on Penn street when he told me what a nice present he got, meaning the certificate.

Witness cross examined: Did not know about gentlemen's sale of this certificate, there were about $125,000 shares.

Mr. J. E. McKelvey testified: Am a member of the bar, and one of the counsel for Grier; Grier's failure as a bankruptcy.

A written statement, produced by Mr. McKelvey, of Mr. Blair, was read, telling that Mr. Grier was to become owner of $25,000 worth of stock of the Blair Iron and Steel Company, when he had sold $100,000 worth of stock.

WHAT THE NATION TRUST COMPANY TELLER SAYS.

Mr. Jacob Dickson sworn and testified: Was employed as teller of the Nation Trust Company; was employed in that capacity from the opening of the Bank till it closed; was there nearly every day; am acquainted with Grier, Ross, Blair and Ardary; Blair was a depositor at the bank for about two years; Blair was not there very often: he sometimes went into the back room; he generally met Mr. Grier when he went back; in September Blair might have been at the bank two or three times a day, in October he may have been there two or three times; in September he sometimes went into the back room with Grier, and the Board of Directors, and Mr. Dickson; these parties might have been there five or ten minutes; have known John Ross to come there in September and October; saw him there perhaps six times; when there Ross and Grier would generally talk in the back room; saw President Dickson with them on the outside; heard the President ask Mr. Grier what Ross wanted; don't know if the President knew that Ross brought waste bonds; have seen Blair a good many times talking to the President, and sometimes when in the back room; saw the President talking to Ross but did not overhear the conversation; saw Mr. Ardary talking to Grier in the front office; saw a package of bonds there, but there was no address on it; know of one package that Ross brought there; went out and did not see who opened it; Grier, Ross and the messenger were there at the time; never saw the face of any of these bonds; was never at any of their meetings held in the back room; have seen Ross and Grier go in the back room together; saw Dickson, Grier and Blair go in together; the package of bonds was brought there in September, and was afterward taken to Philadelphia; do not know anything about the books of the bank; have seen Grier write in the scratcher and individual ledger book. (A personal draft of Mr. John Dempsey, dated May the 11th, 1873, was produced, and it was admitted that the signature was in Thomas J. Blair's handwriting.) Made an entry on Mr. Dempsey's draft, which Dempsey on the same date of the note; Siedle was bookkeeper of the bank.

Cross examined—The back room was the directors' room; any person with special business went into that room; any persons went there; could name a hundred persons who went there; when Blair, Ardary and Ross went there so frequently they watched Blair to go and see them; saw a dispatch from Blair while in Philadelphia; the money drawn was not devoted to the use of Blair or any of the other parties; Blair, Ardary and Dickson were not in the back room oftener than other people; Blair was not a stockholder in the bank; before the books contained some errors; Grier kept the discount book and they were all under his direction.

The books were then further examined, and testified as follows: The scratcher was kept by the bookkeeper, but when I received money I entered the ticket and filed it; the bookkeeper filled the book up from those tickets; the error I saw in the book did not agree with the private book of of the gentlemen who had transaction with the company.

THE BOOKKEEPER TESTIFIES.

Mr. E Seidle was again called, and testified: Was a clerk in the bank and occupied a desk in the front part; know Blair, Ardery, Ross and Grier; kept the scratcher; made it up from the tickets and checks; the ledger was made up from the scratcher; saw Ross three or four times in September and October; November; don't know how often; Ross was on the outside mostly when he came there, and talked with Grier; never saw Ross with anybody else; know that Ross brought packages there that I suppose contained bonds; the packages were delivered to Grier; Grier, Blair, the messenger, Ross and Dickson were there when they were brought; the bonds were taken East by Mr. Pollock, from the firm of Hunter & Co., on Liberty street; was in East twice, first in and the second time with Ross; took some notes and packages with me; the notes were all signed by Thomas S. Blair; the first time I went there were five or six of these notes; don't know who brought the blank notes from Philadelphia; never saw any other kind of notes about the bank till after Blair came back from Philadelphia; the notes were brought back and Dickson gave me notes in place of them; they amounted to $20,000. The second time I went on with Ross I had the notes in Dickson's private package at Philadelphia, Ross carried the package and I the notes; Ross did most of the talking to Mr. Jamison; left the package with Jamison the first time I went and the second time Ross left the package.

Witness cross-examined—The books were made up from the file; found a great many entries made from time to time in Dickson's desk and checks both; took Grier's tickets as well as Dickson's; I kept the Coal Exchange of Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland.

Adjourned.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Meeting of the Water Committee — Steam Boilers Wanted.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening for the purpose of considering business relative to the construction of the new Water Works.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell, the chairman was authorized to appoint committees on reservoir, machinery, engine house and foundation, pipes and furnaces.

Appointments were made as follows:

Reservoir—Messrs. Harrison, Thomas, Wood, Riley and Anil.

Machinery—Messrs. Mitchell, Means, Fox, Rayburn and Louiman.

Engine House Foundations—Messrs. Watson, Cunningham, Brown, Morrison and McClurg.

Laying Pipes—Messrs. Hunter, Brown, Rush, McCarthy and Perchment.

Finance—Messrs. Negraw, Scully and Fulton.

In reply to inquiries by members of the committee, touching the question of boilers, Superintendent Atkinson said that those made from steel were preferable. The government had proved them the best; the scale was less; they were lighter, and made saving in fuel.

BOILERS WANTED.

Mr. Watson moved that the chairman be instructed to advertise at once for proposals for building thirty-two boilers, set in eight batteries, to be erected on the premises prepared for them on the grounds belonging to the city, on the Allegheny river, immediately above the mouth of Negley's run; and that the bids be received and opened by the committee, on Thursday evening, March 26th.

Mr. Negraw hoped that the report of Colonel Miller Roberts would be printed so that members of the committee could look it over and form an opinion on the subject, in order to avoid the necessity for making changes in the plans hereafter.

A lengthy discussion ensued, in which was participated in by several members, touching the suggestions contained in Colonel Roberts's report, that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give sure and almost immediate relief. TTSaS

Lippincott's Keystone Soda Fountains.

In the above-named apparatus the wants of the trade have been carefully studied, and we have present an apparatus in which purity, strength and durability are combined with unequaled workmanship and elegance of design. Before purchasing, please call and examine our samples, or send for catalogue. We are able to present many new and elegant designs, and this season have many novel features to produce never before brought out. We also deal in Soda Fountain supplies of every description, more specially a full line of extra choice fruit essences of the following flavors, in pound bottles, at low prices:

Vanilla,	Raspberry,	Ginger,	
Lemon,	Pineapple,	Sarsaparilla,	
Strawberry,	Orange,	Fruit Acid,	
Orgeat,	Sherbet,	Peach,	
Nectar,	Rhum,	Rose,	
Coffee,	Chocolate,	Blackberry.	

In an effort to produce an attractive apparatus, we have not lost sight of the essential point of a good apparatus—viz: purity of production. This has been our object for three years. Every part coming in contract with soda water or syrups is thoroughly coated with pure silver or block tin. Don't forget to call at McClurg & Co.'s, Chemists and Druggists, No. 85 Market street, Pittsburgh.

A Lucrative Business Position.

The Union Central Life Insurance Company, one of the most prosperous Life Companies in the country, with assets of over $15,000,000; net surplus, $3,000,000, and issues endowment policies at life rates, desires to establish a general agency in this city. Those desirous of such a position, will address

THOS. N. W. HARRIS, Secy., Cincinnati, O.

DIED:

WALLACE—March 11th, 1874, at 9:15 A. M., Mrs. ANNIE F. WALLACE, wife of Daniel Wallace, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Funeral on March 13th, at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her husband, Hiland avenue, East End. Carriages will leave Moreland & Mitchell's Stables, opposite Union Depot, Liberty street, at 11¾ A. M.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 117 FOURTH AVENUE.

COFFINS and FUNERAL FURNISHING GOODS of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.

ASSETS, $3,837,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

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CUNARD LINE—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, between New York and Liverpool, touching at Cork Harbor.

Sailing Every Wednesday and Saturday.

THE GREAT FLEET OF 1874.

SCOTIA, RUSSIA, BOTHNIA, SCYTHIA, CUSA, ALGERIA, ASIA, INDIA, CHINA, EGYPT, CALABRIA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN.....$80. STEERAGE.....$30, Gold. Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

For freight or passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York, to

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or Corney; from Liverpool, Queenstown, &c., $32. Currency.

Passengers also booked to and from Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, &c., at low rates.

Drafts for sale at Lowest Rates.

For Cabin or Steerage Passage apply to

JOHN G. MORKMICK, Agent,

Smithfield street and Fourth avenue.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House

KELLER & GOTTHOLD ..... Managers.

FURBISH'S

Fifth Avenue Theater Combination,

SIX NIGHTS AND MATINEE.

THURSDAY, March 12th, will be presented Augustine Daly's great Society play in Five Acts,

DIVORCE.

Act 1st—Given In Marriage.
Act 2d—The Stolen Engine.
Act 3d—Love's Interference.
Act 4th—The Law Retaliates.
Act 5th—Free Divorce.

The above play will be presented with all that attention to detail and detail that has made it elsewhere a FASHIONABLE SUCCESS, and accorded to it the endorsement of both PRESS and PUBLIC.

FRIDAY EVENING, 13th—Augustin Daly's great drama of LEAH.

SATURDAY

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

V. E. REAMER.....BEGIN AT 8.....Lessee.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.

ERY ACT AND SONG NEW.
HOUSES CROWDED.
EVERY ONE DELIGHTED.

NEW ACTS—The "Siamese Twins," "Black Crook Ballet," "Birmingham Blacksmith," Germany to Ireland, Legend Lecture, &c.

Mr. J. H. CARNCROSS will sing "Day and Night I Weep for Thee."

Seats secured one week in advance at the Academy of Music. Trade Palace, 75 and 77 Fifth avenue, and Kleber's field street.

SALE OF PRICES—Gallery, 25c; Dress Circle, 50c; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Orchestra Chairs, $1 00; Private Boxes, $8 00. No extra charge for Reserved Seats.

Concerts of Ye Olden Time

LIBRARY HALL.

Caroline Richings Bernard's

GRAND

Costume Concerts.

GRAND SUCCESS ON OPENING NIGHT.

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE.

Twenty-five Distinguished Artists.

Rich and Elegant Costumes.

Entire Change of Programme for THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, March 12th and 13th.

Admission, 75 cents. Reserved Seats, $1 00.

Seats can be secured at H. KLEBER & BROS., The Stetson Grand Piano used by the Richings' Troupe is furnished by H. Kleber & Bro.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER—

R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE.....Lessees and Managers
H. W. WILLIAMS.....Stage Manager

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

Charley Howard, H. C. Melville, all the Stars, and UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Ladies' Matinee every Saturday. Reserved Seats secured Thursday Next—BENEFIT OF H. W. WILLIAMS.

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TAUGHT BY THE BEST MASTERS.

Students may begin at any time.
Circulars at the Music Stores.
Evening Lessons in all Branches.

LECTURES.

FREE LECTURE,

At the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association,

On Thursday Evening, March 12th,

Commencing at 8 o'clock, by

Prof. GEORGE HAY,

Subject—"HUMBUG."

You are invited.

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PLAYING CARDS.

The BEST—The CHEAPEST.

STEAMSHIPS—Cheapest kind made.
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